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SAUDI ARABIA

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS TO JIDDA FROM DAMASCUS

LD182024Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1857 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Jidda--Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal this evening returned to Jidda from Damascus where he paid a short visit after the conclusion of the meetings of the foreign ministers of states participating in or supporting the Arab Deterrent Forces. The conference ended yesterday in Bayt ad-Din near Beirut.

Meets With Harold Saunders

LD182216Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2055 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Jidda--His Royal Highness Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, met this evening with Harold Saunders, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs.

During the meeting they discussed the U.S. replies to questions posed by Jordan concerning the Camp David agreements. Saunders arrived in Jidda last night from Amman on a visit to the kingdom as a part of his current mission in the Middle East.

SAUNDERS GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE

LD182316Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2119 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Jidda, 18 Oct, SNA--Harold Saunders, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, described his talks today with His Royal Highness Amir Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, regent and crown prince, as "friendly, frank and useful."

Harold Saunders said at a press conference he held this evening: I presented to His Royal Highness Amir Fahd the answers the United States submitted to King Husayn of Jordan with regard to his questions on the Camp David agreements and the recent developments within the context of the efforts aimed at reaching a peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis.

The assistant secretary of state announced that on his return to Amman he will be meeting several Palestinians and said that he will discuss with them the beginning of the setting up of self-government establishments.

Saunders said: We shall begin with the 1 million Palestinians who are in the West Bank but we are also interested in the Palestinians abroad who number about 2 million and we will secure their participation in the talks when the talks on self-government begin. Palestinians from abroad, including the organization (Al-Munathamah) will participate in the elections and when the Palestinians decide the form of government in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip after the 5-year self-government, they will decide who the Palestinians are who will belong to this government, pay taxes and take part in the elections.

The U.S. official added at his press conference that the U.S., Israel, Egypt and the other parties will work to find a suitable way to enable the Palestinians who live outside occupied Palestine to attain self-determination.

With regard to the U.S. attitude to the PLO, Harold Saunders said that the United States will not talk to the PLO unless it accepts Resolution 242 of the Security Council which is the basis for a peaceful solution.

Concerning his talks in Amman, he said that he had talks with His Majesty King Husayn and that his majesty will study the U.S. answers to his questions and that this required time. Harold Saunders said that Jordan is standing before the making of an important decision and it is interested in the attitudes of other Arab states and feelings. The U.S. official added that he will continue his contacts with Jordanian officials on his return to Amman.

Saunders expressed optimism with regard to the reaching of peace in the Middle East and said that U.S. relations with Syria are improving, but there are differences of opinion between them. Syria wants peace--reference to this was made in the Camp David agreements--and Saunders expressed the hope that Syria will join the peace operation. He said there will be no peace without the participation of all concerned parties.

The U.S. official added that the United States is not working to divide the Arabs, regrets the existing disputes among them and hopes that the Arabs will understand U.S. intentions and its efforts for peace.

Leaves for Amman

LD190852Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0800 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Jidda--Mr Harold Saunders, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, left Jidda this morning for Amman following a visit to the kingdom during which he had an audience with His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, regent and crown prince, and also had a meeting with His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister.

He was seen off at the airport by Salim Sunbul, head of protocol at the Foreign Ministry, and Mr John West, U.S. ambassador to the kingdom.

FINANCE MINISTER DESIRES LARGER IMF ROLE

LD181405Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1225 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Jidda--Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy, has said that his meeting with Pierre de Larosiere, president of the International Monetary Fund [IMF], who is currently visiting the kingdom, was useful and that the subject of the new issue of special drawing rights, recently decided upon at the meeting of the IMF Board in Washington was discussed at the meeting. His excellency, in a statement to the SAUDI NEWS AGENCY, said that he has told De Larosiere that the kingdom considers the new issue of special drawing rights as an effective contribution to providing currency fluidity needed by the developing countries, as it will also strengthen the role of the IMF.

Shaykh Aba al-Khayl said that discussion during the meeting dealt with international monetary conditions and that he told De Larosiere of the kingdom's concern about them and its desire for an expansion in the role of the IMF regarding treatment of the present conditions which are arousing anxiety, and for a restoration of stability in world markets.

Shaykh Aba al-Khayl had a meeting this morning with De Larosiere at the Ministry of Finance. De Larosiere arrived in Jidda last night.

LEBANON'S INTERIOR MINISTER DEPARTS JIDDA

LD190850Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0810 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Jidda-Salah Salman, Lebanon's minister of the interior, this morning left Jidda after a short visit to the Kingdom. He was seen off at the airport by the charge d'affaires of the Lebanese Embassy in the Kingdom and members of the embassy.

YEMEN--YAR

PRIME MINISTER BRIEFS CABINET ON ABORTIVE COUP ATTEMPT

JN181511Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Oct 78 JN

[Text] The cabinet held its regular session at 0900 today under Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani. At the beginning of the meeting, Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ghani spoke about the abortive plot which nonpatriotic, treasonous elements tried to implement. He said this attempt would have dragged the country into the abyss of chaos and destruction and would have obstructed the march of development. It would also have destroyed the prosperity and stability which Yemen is enjoying as well as the life of reassurance, freedom and democracy under which our citizens are living with the sponsorship of the brother leader President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, the president of the Republic and the commander in chief of the armed forces.

Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ghani affirmed that the vigilance of the armed forces and the security organization denied the opportunity to these plotters. He said the people have denounced this abortive attempt and expressed support for their armed and security forces as well as their confidence in their patriotic leadership through the cables they sent to the brother leader president.

Concluding his statement, Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ghani expressed his thanks to the people and to the armed and security forces for their awareness of the plots being perpetrated against the stability, security and policy of the YAR [words indistinct-.

The cabinet then reviewed the topics on the agenda and discussed the report submitted by the Culture and Information Ministry on its programs listed in the 5-year development plan [words indistinct]. The cabinet approved the formation of an information council to plan production of radio and television programs. The cabinet also approved the purchase of a printing press and accessories and the hiring of printing press technicians in order to establish the SABA' general establishment for press and news, which is included in the 5-year plan. The cabinet also approved the implementation of the phased importation of electric appliances according to the imports of the consultant companies [words indistinct]. The meeting lasted 4 hours.

EGYPTIAN, SOVIET CONSULATES REPORTEDLY CLOSED

JN181145Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 18 Oct 78 JN

[Text] San'a', 18 October--The YAR government today closed the Egyptian consulate in Al-Hudaydah, the main port in the country. The government also closed the Soviet consulate in Ta'izz in the south.

The INA San'a' correspondent has reported that the closing of the two consulates did not include the deportation of the consuls and employees. He added that the causes of these measures had not yet been disclosed.

PRESIDENT SALIH RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR

JN181353Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Brother Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic and Commander in chief of the armed forces, received in his office at the presidential palace at 0930 today His Excellency George M. Lane, U.S. ambassador in San'a'. The Meeting dealt with bilateral relations between the two friendly countries.

PRIME MINISTER GHANI LEAVES FOR SOMALIA

JN190911Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 19 Oct 78 JN

[Text] San'a', 19 October--YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani left San'a' for Mogadiscio today at the head of a delegation on a visit to Somalia, as part of a tour that will take him to a number of Arab countries.

While in Somalia, 'Abd al-Ghani will hold talks with Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre on bilateral relations and the current Arab situation.

CAIRO PAPERS DISCUSS SNAGS IN WASHINGTON TALKS

NC190818Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0647 GMT 19 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 19 October--Reports on the peace talks in Washington are published under banner headlines in the Cairo newspapers today. The newspapers give front page coverage to reports of three main points of difference related to the West Bank, diplomatic relations between Egypt and Israel and the timetable for the implementation of the Camp David agreement.

The newspapers also highlight remarks made by U.S. sources regarding Washington's answers to the questions asked by Jordan. These answers affirm that Jerusalem is part of the West Bank and that the Israeli settlements in the occupied territories are illegal.

The newspapers pay particular attention to the statement made by Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and member of the Egyptian delegation to the talks, affirming that Egypt's position on linking an agreement on Sinai with a settlement in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and concerning the Palestinians is very clear and is not subject to compromise.

CAIRO REPORTS SHERMAN COMMENTS ON WASHINGTON TALKS

NC190713Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 19 Oct 78 NC

[Text] The Mideast peace talks will resume in Washington today. The U.S. Egyptian and Israeli delegations met at Blair House at 2230 Cairo time last night. The meeting lasted 90 minutes. The Egyptian delegation was headed by Defense Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali; the U.S. delegation by Alfred Atherton, the U.S. roving envoy in the Middle East; and the Israeli delegation by Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan.

The U.S. delegation to the talks, headed by Alfred Atherton, held separate meetings yesterday afternoon with the Egyptian and Israeli delegations.

George Sherman, official spokesman of the peace conference, has said that work on the draft Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement is continuing and that a great deal has been accomplished in past meetings. He said that the essence of the current talks in which the United States is playing the role of a full partner is to solve the differences between the Egyptian and Israeli sides.

Sherman said that progress was made on some subjects but that there are still differences on other subjects. He added: We have never disregarded the fact that differences and difficulties do exist and that, had there been no differences, the conference would have completed its work.

Sherman affirmed that there is no crisis or stalemate. He said that the negotiations are nearing a solution to the differences over the drafting of the peace treaty.

Sherman described the meetings as fruitful. He said that the negotiators hope that success will continue in these serious and regular discussions. He added that the negotiators are working seriously and diligently to produce a treaty.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM WELCOMES IDEA OF AID FOR MIDEAST

LD181451Y Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 14 Oct 78 p 7 LD

['Abd al-Hamid 'Abd al-Ghani article]

[Excerpt] The U.S. Congress has before it a bill submitted by democratic and republican members suggesting that the United States establish a new "Marshall Plan" for the Middle East that would begin with Egypt and Israel and later cover the remaining countries in the region.

During the past few years many voices have been raised in Egypt, sometimes in the press and at other times in the People's Assembly, demanding the establishment of an Arab Marshall Plan for the social and economic development of the Arab region and for increasing production in order to raise living standards and achieve prosperity. Under such a plan the Arab countries in the region would contribute manpower and natural resources unmatched in any other part of the world and the rich Arab countries would contribute a reasonable share of their vast funds, which have quadrupled in the last 4 years.

Unfortunately these voices, or rather these cries, raised in Egypt fell on deaf ears in the Arab world despite all its wealth.

Therefore, if the U.S. congressmen have proposed such a plan in which the United States and rich countries such as Germany, France and Japan will participate, then we welcome such a plan and say to the U.S. Congress that our doors are open in the era of peace, to this great, long-awaited project.

Moreover, we expect that contributions by the United States and other major industrial states would pave the way to attracting Arab capital as well. Unfortunately, we have been accustomed to trusting the foreigner with his money and knowhow more than trusting projects that rely solely on our knowhow and only on Arab funds.

This is one of the vestiges of the past which is still implemented in our minds and influences our calculations. It is one of the vestiges that hamper our autonomous progress and independent national course. We must admit that the participation of the foreigner with his knowhow and money encourages us and reassures us to contribute with our own money and resources.

MORE ON EGYPTIAN OPPOSITION STATEMENT ON CAMP DAVID

Part Three

LD181551Y Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 12 Oct 78 p 18 LD

[Text] In effect the agreement means a separate agreement between Egypt and Israel, regardless of what was agreed on in the document on a general framework for peace in the Middle East.

Finally, the separate solution, which might be seen by some Egyptians as worth the price we have paid on the grounds that it restores Egyptian sovereignty over Sinai, is in fact only a promise to return Sinai with incomplete sovereignty. In fact, it makes the whole of Egypt an incompletely-sovereign state because from the moment it is signed it will heavily restrict future Egyptian decisions in vital fields of domestic action as well as national action.

Second, the agreement does not provide an acceptable framework for dealing with the Palestinian problem:

The first document issued at the conclusion of the Camp David talks, which defines the general framework for peace in the Middle East, does not include a clause entitled "the Palestinian problem." What the document contains is a clause concerning "the West Bank and Gaza" which still denies the existence of a "Palestinian people" having the characteristics of a people independent from the Israelis. In fact, there is only the mention of Palestinian Arabs or Arabs in the land of Israel because in Begin's view Palestine is Israel.

This is evident in President Carter's letter to Begin regarding the interpretation of the terms used in the English version of Camp David agreements in a language acceptable to Begin.

In the light of this it was not surprising that the Camp David agreements did not recognize the Palestinian people's right to sovereignty, self-determination and an independent state and their right to be represented by the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people--the right unanimously decided on at the Rabat summit and endorsed by the majority of the Palestinian masses in the occupied territories during the municipal elections as well as by the great majority of the general assembly.

In fact, the Camp David agreements have deprived the Palestinian people of the right to be represented by the PLO, which is recognized on the Arab and international levels. Indeed President Carter, author of the Camp David "initiative," firmly declared after signing the agreements that the PLO had no place and that it is merely a terrorist organization similar to the Nazi Party or the Ku Klux Klan.

Furthermore, the agreements finally ruled out the Palestinian people's right to have an independent state and the right to self-determination and postponed a decision on anything relating to sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza. This was not surprising in view of the fact that the Israeli negotiator has been accustomed to the Egyptian negotiator making one concession after another on the Palestinian problem. In Jerusalem the Egyptian negotiator abandoned the PLO, in Ismailia he abandoned the independent Palestinian state, in Aswan he abandoned the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and accepted the principle of Palestinians participating in the determination of their future, and at Camp David he accepted the essence of Begin's autonomy plan.

In fact,the agreement has come close to President Carter's formula for solving the Palestinian problem, namely that the "Palestinians have a right to participate in determining their future." It has also adopted the following basic principles from the plan which Begin submitted at Ismailia and which the Egyptian negotiator then rejected.

The abolition of the existing military rule in the West Bank and Gaza (clause 1).

The establishment of autonomous civilian rule in both areas (clause 2).

Autonomous rule has been replaced by fully autonomous rule.

The election by the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza of an administrative council.

The administrative council will have powers to deal with all affairs concerning the Arab inhabitants of the West Bank and the Gaza sector. The setting up of a committee including representatives from Israel, Jordan (Egypt was added later) and the administrative council to lay down regulations regarding immigration to the West Bank and Gaza and to determine the conditions for the return of Arab refugees residing outside these two areas provided for a reasonable number of these refugees to be allowed to return. The committee decisions were to be adopted unanimously (clause 21--the wording of this clause was slightly altered).

Israel retains its right to claim sovereignty over the West Bank and the Gaza sector and in the light of such a claim proposes, for the sake of maintaining concord and peace, to leave outstanding questions of sovereignty in these two areas open (clause 24).

These principles are subject to revision after a period of 5 years (clause 26).

The agreement recognizes as the Palestinian people only those residing in the West Bank and Gaza and the evacuees after the 1967 war. It does not provide for the return of what is known as "Palestinian refugees" and, consequently, ignores about 2 million Palestinians who have been forced to live abroad.

The agreement approves the continued presence of Israeli garrisons in the West Bank and Gaza sector and provides for the redeployment of the occupation forces so that the task of maintaining internal security (that is suppressing any uprisings by the Palestinian people) is left to Egypt, Jordan and local police forces to be established under the supervision of Israel, Egypt and Jordan.

The number of Israeli troops in the West Bank and Gaza is to be reduced from 11,000 to 7,000. The agreement does not provide for the abolition of the Israeli military presence even on the expiry of the 5-year transitional period. It has also been decided that no Arab party (including the Palestinians) will have any military presence in the West Bank and Gaza sector during or after the transitional period.

The agreement makes no reference to the removal of Israeli settlements from the West Bank during or after the transitional period. In fact Begin declared that he will be committed to halting the building of new settlements only for a period of 3 months, which is the period of negotiations with Egypt in order to sign a peace treaty.

The agreement provides that the negotiations will define "the location of boundaries in the West Bank and Gaza." This is a new term that goes beyond defining distances to a new demarcation of borders. The plan which Egypt originally submitted at the Camp David meetings provided for any border alterations to be minor and not to reflect the impact of invasion.

Obviously, none of the three parties to the Camp David talks has a right to decide on the Palestinian problem in the absence of the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

These parties have decided that resolving the Palestinian problem depends on Jordan's participation in the negotiations. Up to this moment King Husayn has shown no wish to participate in the negotiations. In a letter to President Carter, President as-Sadat declared that Egypt is ready to assume the Arab role in guaranteeing the implementation of the provisions regarding the West Bank and Gaza, yet Egypt has no legal right to do so.

The role that Egypt would play in this regard--in the absence of all the other Arab parties concerned--would only give Israel justifications to continue and entrench its occupation.

The agreement entirely ignores the question of Jerusalem, to which Israel has confirmed its adherence at the undivided capital of Israel.

In submitting the Camp David agreements to the Knesset, Begin made it clear that Israeli forces will remain stationed in the West Bank even after the expiry of the 5-year transitional period. He also confirmed that his pledge to halt the building of settlements was only for 3 months and that there was nothing to prevent the consolidation of the existing settlements.

With regard to Jerusalem, Begin said Israel will never agree to hand over East Jerusalem to the Arabs and added that Jerusalem will never be divided because it has become the capital of Israel.

Concluding his statement to the Knesset, Begin openly declared that at the Camp David conference he succeeded in averting three dangers, namely:

1. The institution of a referendum in the West Bank regarding the future of the area;

2. The establishment of a Palestinian state;

3. PLO participation.

He too described the PLO as barbaric and Nazi, which was the same description of the PLO as Carter gave in his speech at the end of the Camp David conference.

Thus it becomes clear that the general framework for peace in the Middle East as stated in the Camp David agreement solves none of the problems covered by the framework. It does not provide a solution for the Palestinian problem or the problem of Jerusalem, nor does it deal with the question of the Golan. In fact, if the Camp David agreements have any role in determining the general framework of a settlement it is that they have set a precedent in favor of Israel in deciding that a settlement must provide for the full recognition of Israel by all the Arab parties, the abolition of economic boycott, exploration of the possibilities of joint economic development, and the right of citizens under law and legal process to resort to law and file cases with the judiciary for the mutual settlement of all legal-financial claims. This means insuring that compensation will be paid to Jews and they will be immigrated to Israel from the Arab countries. This is proposed at a time when the right to compensation of the Palestinian refugees forced to leave Palestine before 1967, in accordance with the UN resolutions, is denied. Such conditions are unacceptable to the Arab peoples in general and to many Arab countries as a basis for a comprehensive and just settlement of the conflict.

It was not surprising that many international parties expressed reservations regarding the acceptance of the Camp David agreements. Romania, which participated in the preliminary steps that led to President as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, has criticized the agreements.

ASH-SHADILI SEES 'VIOLENT' CHANGE COMING IN EGYPT

LD181419Y Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 12 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Report on ALGERIE-ACTUALITE weekly interview with exiled Egyptian General Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili]

[Text] Algiers (APS)--"I by no means rule out--and I am weighing my words--a potential move by the army against As-Sadat. [paragraph continues]

His most recent decisions, like the dismissal of Generals al-Jamasi and Fahmi, prove that he no longer has confidence in the army and that he fears the armed forces," Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili, hero of the October War, stated in an interview granted to the weekly ALGERIE-ACTUALITE, which appeared today.

General ash-Shadhili believes that the "spectacular changes" and "reversals of policy" by the Egyptian head of state following the October 1973 war inflicted serious damage on Egypt since As-Sadat's policy was a blow to the prestige and dignity of the Egyptian soldiers. "To exchange the MIG-23 aircraft for the vulgar F-5," General ash-Shadhili stressed, "is clearly telling our thousands of patriots in the army that there is no longer any desire to fight Israel--which is an overarmed country--or even to defend ourselves against a third- or fourth-rate country. The inevitable result of this policy is the deep disapproval--and more, undoubtedly--of the armed forces."

"Political power in Egypt is autocratic power with no form of democracy at the level of the authorities," General ash-Shadhili opined, stressing in this respect that in Cairo "decisions are taken according to mood and with no relation to logic."

General ash-Shadhili noted in particular U.S. policy in the Middle East and the role played by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger with the aim of eliminating Egypt from the battlefield to leave Israel sole master of the field: "With Camp David the objective has been achieved today, since the Camp David accords mainly affect the Egyptian Armed Forces."

"Egypt's exclusion from the Arab battlefield represents a great loss for the Arabs," General ash-Shadhili opined, but he stressed: "With a little more cohesion in the Arab ranks, Israel could be defeated even without Egypt. In effect," he added, "Egypt is a great loss, but this must not mean that without it we are lost. We can win without it. But everything, really everything must be done to bring Egypt back into the fold of the Arab family."

Asked about the quality of military cooperation with the Soviet Union before the October 1973 war, General ash-Shadhili confirmed that "in 1971, 1972 and 1973 we received from the USSR, in quantity and quality, arms of a volume and standard unprecedented in Egypt. I would add," he specified, "that no country in the world could do what the USSR achieved with us. Of course, the willingness and courage of the Egyptian soldier are not strangers to this victory, but our century is no longer that of noble courage. It is the century of the quality of weapons. We received these weapons from the Soviet Union."

Asked how he assesses the struggle of the democratic forces in Egypt, General ash-Shadhili replied:

"I believe that the tip of the iceberg which is visible is by no means representative of the extent of the struggle. Moreover, I dispute the validity of any attempt to make people believe that there is any substitute whatever for democracy in Egypt. All the parties are adherents of the regime apart from the national progressive unionist party, whose sole publication, AL-AHALI, is regularly confiscated, and which retains three deputies in parliament. It is worse than a parody of democracy. There is another category of opposition in Egypt. [paragraph continues]

This is the concealed part of the iceberg. It is the people who will bring change. Only in a violent manner, since it is in the nature of the brutal oppression only to be removed by force. This could perhaps begin with a popular explosion like we experienced 18-19 January, which the army would support. Or the reverse: the army would assume its responsibilities, immediately followed by the masses. In any case, I am convinced that there will be change because this situation cannot last. It is an abnormal situation.

REPORT ON MUBARAK TRIP TO EUROPE, IRAN

NC1907487 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 19 Oct 78 NC

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Cairo papers highlight a report on President as-Sadat's meeting yesterday with Vice President Husni Mubarak, who will make a tour of a number of European capitals and Iran. The papers say that President as-Sadat reviewed with Mubarak the developments of the situation in light of the Washington discussions, particularly after U.S. President Jimmy Carter's meeting with the heads of the Egyptian and Israeli delegations at the White House.

U.S. Ambassador to Egypt Hermann Eilts has met twice with Vice President Husni Mubarak to brief him on the progress of the discussions in the U.S. capital.

Moreover, President as-Sadat and Husni Mubarak have been receiving daily reports from Defense Minister Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and acting Foreign Minister Dr Butrus Butrus Ghali on the activities of the Washington conference, the progress that has been made and the obstacles that are still being discussed.

The papers add that Mubarak's task will be to brief the leaders of Western Europe and the shah on the developments of the situation since the Camp David conference and the start of the Washington conference.

Mubarak will leave Cairo for Paris, where he will be received by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing tomorrow afternoon. Mubarak will carry a letter from President as-Sadat to the French president on the developments of the situation, the Lebanese crisis, the situation in the African continent and relations between the two countries.

After meeting with President Giscard d'Estaing, Vice President Husni Mubarak will leave the French capital for London to meet with British Prime Minister James Callaghan on Saturday afternoon, to hand him a similar message from President as-Sadat.

The vice president will then leave the British capital for Bonn to meet on Monday with FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and hand him a message from President as-Sadat.

Mubarak will fly to Tehran on Tuesday. He will be received by the shah on Wednesday. After the meeting Husni Mubarak will fly back to Cairo at the end of a tour which is expected to last 1 week.

VICE PRESIDENT MUBARAK RECEIVES WEST BANK NOTABLE

NC1811547 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1150 GMT 18 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 18 October--Vice President Husni Mubarak today received West Bank notable 'Abd ar-Rahman 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Faris.

SADDAM HUSAYN: U.S. WILL TRY TO SUBVERT SUMMIT

JN171854Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1800 GMT 17 Oct 78 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 17 October--Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council vice chairman, has said that if the Baghdad summit conference results in minimum resolutions, it will have a major weight in positively influencing the Arab situation vis-a-vis the Zionist enemy. He said that the current course is based on joint confrontation of the dangers surrounding the Arab nation. The results of the Camp David conference is one of these dangers.

Saddam Husayn said that he sensed this intention in all the Arab countries he visited recently as envoy of President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr. This came in a press conference Saddam Husayn held today. The conference was attended by journalists from French news agencies, French radio and television networks and a number of French officials working in the information media.

Saddam Husayn strongly attacked imperialist circles and the United States. He said that the United States will make utmost efforts to subvert the Baghdad Arab summit conference. It will also take action to render its resolutions ineffective against the resolutions adopted by the United States, the Zionist enemy and As-Sadat's regime at Camp David. He emphasized that the grave and pernicious results of the Camp David conference will not stop the Arab nation's conflict with the Zionist enemy.

Saddam Husayn pointed out that As-Sadat has nominally obtained Sinai or part of it but he has given all of Egypt and turned it into a bridge through which the Zionist enemy will cross from the usurped land to Africa and the whole Arab homeland through trade and political, economic and cultural subversion. As-Sadat has also turned Egypt into a Zionist-U.S. farm.

Saddam Husayn said: As Arabs we stand up against anyone who will usurp our land. Our stand toward Arab land is the same regardless of the different Arab regimes. He pointed out Iraq's readiness to send its army to Syria. He said that Iraq aims at making the two countries a practical and real arena of struggle to confront the common dangers and to achieve steadfastness for Syria so that it will not collapse before a possible strike. Iraq also aims to make its territory and all its military, economic and manpower weight a part of Syria's actual depth. Iraq aims to make this arena for all Arabs.

Saddam Husayn said that Iraq supports the consitutional and legal authority in Lebanon if it is concerned about unifying the Lebanese people and territory. He said that Iraq supports all efforts aimed at insuring favorable conditions on the Arab and Lebanese levels to enable the sons of Lebanon to hold democratic dialog and choose developed formulas to express Lebanon's unity and sovereignty.

JORDANIAN ENVOY MAKES STATEMENT, LEAVES BAGHDAD

JN181941Y Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 18 Oct 78 JN

[Text] 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, personal envoy of King Husayn to President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and chief of the Jordanian Royal Court, left Baghdad this evening.

Upon departure Sharaf said that he had conveyed a written message to President al-Bakr from his brother His Majesty King Husayn of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan related to Iraq's initiative calling for an Arab summit conference in Baghdad at the beginning of next month. He said that he listened to President al-Bakr's views regarding the Arab situation and the future of joint Arab work.

He also said that he had discussed with Saddam Husayn, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council, the means for rendering successful the Arab summit conference, which will provide a chance to frankly discuss the current Arab situation and the challenges facing the Arab nation in a fraternal spirit and a real desire to make the sincere and constructive work a basis for Arab action.

He added that he had also discussed with Iraqi officials the fields of cooperation between the two countries in such a manner that will consolidate their stand and steadfastness in the face of the dangers and the challenges.

He was seen off at the airport by Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, minister of foreign affairs; 'Abd al-Malik az-Zi'baq, head of the Arab Department at the Foreign Ministry; and the Jordanian charge d'affaires in Baghdad.

BA'TH OFFICIAL TALKS TO JURISTS ON MIDEAST CONFLICT

JN181739Y Baghdad INA in English 1645 GMT 18 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 18 October--Dr Munif ar-Razzaz, assistant secretary general of the ABSP national leadership, said today "a change of approach must take place so that Arab man should address himself in favour of serious embarkation of struggle that eventually lead to his parting with his backward realities and his entering new realities of human progress".

Dr ar-Razzaz, who is in charge of the Foreign Relations Bureau of the party's national leadership, said the colonialist and imperialist circles have clear-cut objectives in the Arab region and may be summed up in the perpetuation of the mental backwardness, fragmentation and reactionary influence in the Arab homeland.

The ABSP assistant secretary general was speaking during a meeting at his office today with the secretary general and the members of the Executive Bureau of the General Federation of Arab Jurists. He affirmed that the imperialists would never desist from trying to strangle the spirit of Arab steadfastness.

He added: "The imperialist forces are trying to bring an end and to strangle the spirit of steadfastness and to preserve the status quo in the Arab region along with stepping up conspiracy against the forces of liberation in the region.

"The struggle between the Arab nation and Zionism is an historic and not geographical one--a struggle between two ideologies. Two movements that cannot live or co-exist on one soil. Handling of these realities means incessant struggle with revolutionary will and putting into full use of all potentials to achieve the Arab nation's sublime objectives".

Dr. ar-Razzaz made reference to the recently made two statements by the ABSP national leadership and the RCC in the way of endeavours for consolidating Arab solidarity and for aborting the Camp David accords which traitor Anwar as-Sadat recently signed with the Zionist enemy.

PALESTINIAN REJECTIONISTS CONCLUDE VISIT TO IRAQ

JN180300Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0950 GMT 18 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 18 October--The delegation representing the Palestinian rejectionist organizations made up of Dr George Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and 'Abd ar-Rahim 'Umar, secretary of the Arab Liberation Front, left Baghdad this morning.

Dr Habash has stated that the delegation discussed with Ba'th Party officials the various aspects of the Arab political situation in light of the serious stage through which the Arab nation is passing following the treasonous Camp David agreements.

Dr Habash asserted that the statements of the Revolution Command Council and the National Command of the Ba'th Party concerning the northern front constitute a struggling nucleas for scientific confrontation at this stage. He said that the Palestinian revolution will join the Ba'th Party in serious and constant action to render the northern front plan a success.

KUWAITI PAPER: IRAQI UNITS MOVING TO SYRIAN BORDER

NC190919Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0840 GMT 19 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 19 October--The Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM says in today's edition that it has received definite information indicating that Iraqi military units have been moving since the Wednesday before last toward the common Iraqi-Syrian borders and have taken up positions which would facilitate their entry into Syrian territory when necessary.

The paper says that the Iraqi military units took the Abu Shamat road, which has been closed to normal traffic since the last political crisis between Baghdad and Damascus.

CABINET DISCUSSES U.S. ANSWERS BROUGHT BY SAUNDERS

JN181623Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 18 Oct 78 JN

[Text] In a session held today under Prime Minister Mudar Badran, the cabinet reviewed the U.S. answers brought by Harold Saunders, assistant U.S. secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs.

AMMAN PRESS COMMENTS ON JORDANIAN ACTION, U.S. ACCORD LINKAGE

JN190814Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 19 Oct 78 JN

[Press review]

[Excerpts] The newspaper AL-AKHBAR today deals editorially with the dimensions of Jordanian action. The paper outlines the positive Jordanian role in the service of the Arab issues. It also speaks about the tours of the Jordanian officials for the sake of building Arab solidarity.

In its editorial, the paper says: Hence the chief of the Royal Court and the minister of state for foreign affairs visited Baghdad and conveyed a message to Iraqi President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr from His Majesty King Husayn. Jordan, which is in the forefront in defense of the Arab nation's interests and existence, is well aware that its steadfastness vis-a-vis the dangers can only be consolidated by the rallying of its Arab brothers around it and by providing it with the components of steadfastness to confront all foreign pressures. Jordan, by adopting this stand and by adhering to all the Arab rights in Palestine, particularly the return of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty, is also well aware that constructive and serious joint Arab action represents the springboard to confront all challenges and liberate the land and the holy places.

The dailies AR-RA'Y and AD-DUSTUR comment on the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations in Washington and on the obstacles that have emerged unexpectedly during these talks. These obstacles are caused by the persistence of the U.S. side in these talks on linking the two Camp David agreements.

AD-DUSTUR writes: What draws one's attention is that this persistence comes from the U.S. side, whereas, it should have come from the Egyptian side, which has on many occasions pledged that preparations for an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty will be accompanied by parallel progress on the other agreement.

At any rate, the trend in the United States is toward connecting the two agreements. This trend is of interest, particularly since it was manifested following the Jordanian position which had criticized the lack of connection between the two agreements.

Nevertheless, the new U.S. trend has so far failed to convince anyone that its aim is to avoid the loophole that resulted when the tripartite summit at Camp David produced two agreements that are not bound together. It is no secret that some people believe that the U.S. call to link the two agreements is perhaps merely a formal attempt to calm the excitement of the Arabs, to peddle the bilateral agreement between Egypt and Israel and to facilitate the entry of the other sides to the circle of negotiations without giving them any guarantees.

AD-DUSTUR adds: Naturally, the incentive behind this call should not be judged by predicting the future. The United States must clearly translate its call to link the two agreements in order to dissipate all doubts. This could be done by preventing the signing of the bilateral agreement between Egypt and Israel until genuine progress has been achieved with regard to the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 242 on all the Arab fronts by means of negotiations, conducted with the participation of all the concerned Arab sides and under the aegis of the United Nations. Other than this, the U.S. call to link the two agreements will be seen as merely a tranquilizer that does not change the existing separation of the agreements.

SHARAF, IBRAHIM RETURN FROM BAGHDAD; COMMENT ON VISIT

JN182132Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 18 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf and minister of state for foreign affairs Hasan Ibrahim returned to Amman this evening following a brief visit to Baghdad during which they met with Iraqi President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and conveyed to him a message from His Majesty King Husayn related to the Arab summit conference and the current situation. During the meeting, a general discussion was also held on the topic of the royal message, ways of building the Arab position and of organizing the joint Arab action.

They also met with Saddam Husayn, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council, and held detailed discussion with him on the Arab situation, the Arab summit conference and means of organizing joint Arab action.

Upon arrival in Amman, His Excellency 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf made the following statement: We have conveyed a message from His Majesty King Husayn to President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr on the forthcoming Arab summit conference in Baghdad and ways to consolidate the joint Arab constructive work. We also discussed with him and with RCC Vice Chairman Saddam Husayn ways to make the conference successful and a framework for a working Arab program so as to consolidate Arab rights, strengthen the Arab situation internationally and organize the Arab situation in line with the responsibilities of the critical stage facing the Arab nation.

CROWN PRINCE HASAN'S MEETING WITH KOSYGIN REPORTED

JN181835Y Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 18 Oct 78 JN

[Excerpt] Crown Prince Hasan's visit to the Soviet Union has entered its third day. This morning Prince Hasan met in the Kremlin with Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and reviewed with him relations between the two countries and ways of promoting them.

The two sides also reviewed the latest developments in the situation in the Middle East region. His Highness Crown Prince Hasan stressed Jordan's firm stand toward peace in the region. Kosygin, in turn, stressed Soviet support for and backing of the Arab issue and praised Jordan's pan-Arab stand toward this issue.

PRIME MINISTER INTERVIEWED BY SYRIAN NEWSPAPER

JN181049Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 0840 GMT 18 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 18 October--Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss stressed that Arab countries, particularly fraternal Syria, have an essential role to play in helping Lebanon overcome its crisis and narrow differences of opinion in order to achieve the desired formula, without which no well-established peace can be achieved and security cannot become deep-rooted tranquillity in the minds of Lebanese.

In an exclusive interview with the newspaper TISHRIN today, Dr al-Huss added that we have received much support from Al-Asad's Syria, especially through the role played by the Arab Deterrent Forces, which are composed mainly of Syrian troops, and also through constant cooperation and coordination on the political level.

Dr al-Huss added that Lebanon is passing through a delicate and fateful stage and that "we are looking forward to more cooperation on all levels with fraternal Syria and with its leader, Hafiz al-Asad."

Dr al-Huss stressed that the Arab Deterrent Forces security task is still required in Lebanon. The need for these forces will continue until Lebanon succeeds in completing the reconstruction of the Lebanese Army on sound and balanced national bases. The extension of the Arab Deterrent Forces' mandate is a result of this situation.

Dr al-Huss added: "We see good tidings in the results of the Bayt ad-Din conference; namely, work aimed at ending the Lebanese crisis, in light of the statement issued by the conference, and in light of the realization by the Lebanese of the various aspects of the crisis they are suffering from."

Dr al-Huss added "I have always been among those saying that the security problem is the concern of all of us today and that it should be dealt with urgently in order to alleviate the pain and tragedies all the citizens are suffering from, to stop human losses and bloodshed and to end destruction of property and the means of production."

Dr al-Huss added that Lebanese citizens are well aware that the Lebanese crisis is a political one and that its final solution should be based on finding appropriate solutions to all the problems and issues which Lebanese have been facing. The Lebanese crisis can be ended only by Lebanese will and through the agreement of Lebanese citizens on a uniform line of action to save their homeland from its present situation and from all the dangers surrounding it.

Dr al-Huss pointed out that Lebanese authorities will submit what they consider a comprehensive solution to all the problems and issues facing Lebanese at the appropriate time, in accordance with the dialog carried out by His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis and the government with all the concerned parties in the country.

Referring to the Bayt ad-Din results, Dr al-Huss concluded by saying that these results carry good tidings which very probably will reflect on the Lebanese situation. A diligent and serious follow-up is required. It must be shouldered by the Lebanese as the final solution should stem from Lebanese will and should be coupled with understanding. This is what we must achieve as soon as possible.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR MEETS BUTRUS, MAKES STATEMENT

NC181243Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 18 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defense Fu'ad Butrus received French Ambassador to Lebanon Hubert Argod at 1215. The meeting lasted for 1 hour. The French ambassador said after the meeting: I have been to see the foreign minister. I reviewed with him the results of the foreign ministers conference. I believe these results are encouraging and I hope that the measures taken will promote calm and tranquillity.

Asked his opinion about the present situation, he said: In fact I believe that the measures agreed upon can be implemented and I also believe that thus there will be an opportunity for progress. Asked if the arrangements will take time to carry out, he said: No, they will be carried out quickly.

SYRIA'S KHADDAM EXPLAINS AL-ASAD'S LEBANESE POLICY

NC182143Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 18 Oct 78 NC

[Excerpts] Deputy Joseph Skaf today hosted a luncheon in 'Arabi Casino in Zahlah in honor of the leaders and members of the Arab delegation which participated in the Bayt ad-Din conference. Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian Armed Forces Chief of Staff Brig Gen Hikmat ash-Shihabi, Lt Col Muhammad Ghanim, Kuwaiti Ambassador to Lebanon 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bu'ayjan, Al-Biqa' Governor Henry Lahhud and a large number of deputies, politicians and military personnel attended the banquet.

Speaking on the occasion, Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam thanked the host saying: Permit me to convey to you all the greetings of President Hafiz al-Asad, who always looks for the realization of positive and constructive progress in Lebanon at every moment in order that security and calm may be restored in Lebanon.

After discussing the Israeli dangers posed on Lebanon and the Arab area, Minister Khaddam said: Israel wants to dominate Arab economy, funds and wealth. It also wants to use the Arab as an instrument in the service of its goals, economy and plans. The country which could prevent this is Lebanon, which renders great economic and cultural services to the Arab nation. What is required is that this country cease to exist so that Israel may assume the role of Lebanon. This is a fact. Those who bet on Israel, regrettably, have not realized that they are betting on the fate of this country and its future. Our confidence in our people in Lebanon undoubtedly makes us hope that those who have become involved will abandon their involvement. There have been attempts to make them believe that Syria wants to destroy the Christians. Is there anybody who cares for the Christians more than Hafiz al-Asad? Is there a stupid or sensible person who can believe that there can be a person who loves his Christian and Moslem brothers in Lebanon more than the man who adopted a decision under the worst Arab and international conditions to enter into Lebanon and lift the blockade on Zahlah, 'Amshit and Al-Qubayyat.

Khaddam added: They are wrong, those who believe that there are people in Syria who discriminate between one citizen and another because of their sectarian, dogmatic and religious affiliation. All of us believe that religion belongs to God and the homeland belongs to all.

Minister Khaddam further said: We have taken the initiative to end the fighting in Lebanon because we know what the continuation of the civil war means and because we are fully aware of the horrible dangers which would threaten not only Lebanon but also the fate of all Arab nations if the Zionist plans to destroy this fraternal country succeed.

The Syrian foreign minister went on: The Camp David agreements require a cover. Because of Israeli and world considerations, it is required that this cover should be found in Lebanon, because Lebanon preoccupies the Arab world and because world attention is focused on Lebanon, which is nominated to pay the price of the Camp David agreements.

Minister Khaddam added: Do those who act to exacerbate the situation know what price their country will pay if they continue to follow their thorny and difficult road? Security in Lebanon concerns Syria and the entire Arab nation.

Khaddam further said: President al-Asad suggested to His Excellency President Sarkis the holding of a meeting of the foreign ministers of the Arab states participating in and financing the Arab states participating in and financing the Arab Deterrent Forces to attempt to help Lebanon. The meeting was held, as we know. In this regard, we must commend the great efforts which His Excellency President Sarkis exerted to insure the success of the meeting. We must also commend the patience he exhibited. Minister Khaddam went on: All issues were discussed in a responsible spirit and a deep understanding of the feelings of every citizen, village and city in this country. As a result of the discussions held under the auspices of President Ilyas Sarkis, the resolutions were adopted unanimously in a responsible spirit. Those resolutions have become a group of bases and principles for solving all the problems existing in Lebanon in a manner which would restore normalcy in the country. Undoubtedly, wide doors have been opened for those who want peace. Those doors are wide enough to allow the entry of the camel, fox, wolf and lamb; but the wolf will be without canine teeth and the fox will be without [one word indistinct]. Those who continue to turn a deaf ear to the groans of the tormented and displaced will see no mercy from the people.

In conclusion, Khaddam said: All of us--Lebanese and Arabs--must support the Lebanese state to implement the resolutions. Syria will never hesitate to exert every effort to restore peace in Lebanon.

Addresses Shtawrah Rally

JN182053Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 18 Oct 78 JN

[Excerpts] Shtawrah--A political procession was staged in the Lebanese city of Shtawrah today in support of the statement issued yesterday by the foreign ministers of the Arab states participating in the Arab Deterrent Forces and in denunciation of the statement made by agent Camille Sham'un on the resolutions adopted by the conference. Many former ministers, Lebanese deputies representing the various Lebanese areas, and a huge crowd of Al-Biqa' inhabitants attended.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam made an impromptu speech on this occasion in reply to the speech of Lebanese Deputy Joseph Skaf. Khaddam said: Israel seeks to destroy the Lebanese state to end the unique position it holds in the Arab homeland. Lebanon helps in our pan-Arab struggle and renders great services to the Arab nation in the economic and cultural fields. Israel seeks to end Lebanon's role in order to occupy its position. This is the truth.

Regrettably, those who bet on Israel did not realize that they were betting on the future of this country. They became, whether knowingly or unknowingly, an institution working for the opposite of what they announced they were working for. They bet on the Israelis. They should have known that Israel wants nothing from Lebanon than to see it in ruins. Israel seeks to use these people as knives to tear apart the unity of this country.

Begin pretends to have compassion for the Christians, as opposed to Hafiz al-Asad. Is there anyone stupid enough to believe that the man who made a decision in the worst Arab and international circumstances to come to Lebanon's help and to break the siege imposed on Zahlah, 'Amshit and Al-Qurayat can have more love for his brethren, whether they are Christians or Moslems in or outside Lebanon.

The civil war had stopped for 1 and 1/2 years. When did the mobilization begin and why? It began when planning began for the visit of the Egyptian president to Jerusalem in 1975. When did the situation come to a head? It came to a head as we remember in April 1975 and in March 1975. Kissinger was in Egypt and they reached the guidelines of the Sinai agreement. What was required of the Egyptian president then was to make two initiatives before signing the agreement; namely the reopening of the Suez Canal and the rebuilding of Suez Canal cities. Actually, on 27 March 1975, the Egyptian president announced a decision to that effect. Preparations began because an agreement like the Sinai agreement cannot take place without a great shock in the area. The situation aggravated and escalated following the signing of the Sinai agreement and in 1977 plans were made for the Egyptian president to visit Jerusalem. What was required was to have the area witness a new phase in 1978--the liquidation of the Palestine issue which came into the picture in 1948. While the Sinai agreement required this price to cover it up in 1975, then the big crime committed in Camp David would undoubtedly require a bigger coverup.

Lebanon was the candidate for this coverup for Israel considerations, which I pointed out at the beginning of my speech--for Arab considerations, because the question of Lebanon preoccupied the Arab world--and for international considerations because there is international interest in Lebanon. Lebanon was the candidate to pay the price of the Camp David agreements. Following As-Sadat's trip to Jerusalem, mobilization began against the deterrent forces in February on the day of the reelection of His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad.

We must note the great efforts made by His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis to make the conference of the Arab states participating in the deterrent forces succeed. We must also note what he has endured in patience and pain because of those who have prevented the Lebanese state from becoming a state and preventing legitimacy from being exercised. They thought that if they placed obstacles before President Sarkis, they would topple legitimacy and the state and Lebanon.

The Bayt ad-Din resolutions constitute a series of bases and principles to resolve the overall problems in Lebanon. This will lead to the restoration of peace and equilibrium. Naturally those who want peace are welcome to it. The doors to peace are wide and broad.

LEBANON TO ATTEND BAGHDAD SUMMIT CONFERENCE

JN1813102Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1305 GMT 18 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 18 October--Lebanon officially announced its agreement to attend the Arab summit conference scheduled to be held in Baghdad on 2 November. Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus met in this regard with Iraqi Ambassador in Beirut Qasim as-Samawi.

PIERRE AL-JUMAYYIL COMMENTS ON BAYT AD-DIN RESOLUTIONS

NC181338Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 18 Oct 78 NC

[Excerpts] Commenting on the Bayt ad-Din conference statement, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil said today: If there was truly international sponsorship of the Bayt ad-Din conference, displayed through some statements of support, particularly from the United States, on the basis that the conference was an international idea on the initiative of Saudi Arabia, as was suggested by the U.S. official spokesman, this might mean that there will also' be a responsibility for implementation [of the conference recommendations].

It is important for me to affirm that there has been no shortage of resolutions concerning the bloody situation in Lebanon. What has been missing is implementation of the resolutions and the method of their implementation.

I repeat what I have always stated concerning any security force in Lebanon--that is, that Lebanon needs a benevolent dictator. The deterrent forces failed in their mission because they have not implemented the Riyadh and Cairo summit resolutions. The deterrent forces tried to implement these resolutions on one party without the other and thus deviated to practices bordering on oppression and suppression, if not partiality and persecution.

Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil concluded his statement by saying: I sincerely hope that the resolutions will be implemented quickly so that they will not lose their [word indistinct] effect. I also hope that the resolutions will be applied to all areas and parties.

SHAM'UN: U.S. POLICY GOVERNED BY ILLUSIONS

NC181919Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 18 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Commenting on the statement which the U.S. State Department spokesman has made, former President Camille Sham'un today said: I have read the statement and acquainted myself with the threats it implies. I say that we have experienced many dangers and heard so many threats that we no longer fear them or take them into consideration. However, we also say that U.S. policy should have been constructive, upholding what it is right. The policy should have looked upon Lebanon in the past 3 years as an effective member of the United Nations and should not have plotted directly or indirectly to destroy Lebanon in order to achieve certain objectives which--at least--are aggressive and shortsighted.

We defend a sacred [one word indistinct] for a free and dignified life. We also defend the ideals which Lebanon represents in the world. Therefore, we have gone beyond the bounds of fear and we are prepared to sacrifice our lives for our heritage.

Former President Sham'un added: This is a comment which I wanted to make with respect to the U.S. and other policies in the world in order that misunderstanding and wrong assessment may not prevail. U.S. policy is governed by illusions. The present U.S. position is unreasonable because it is based on the belief that Syria will join the Camp David resolutions despite the resolutions which were adopted at the Damascus summit and the resolutions to be adopted at the summit which will be shortly held in Baghdad. The second summit, like the first, will disappoint the White House and the State Department. The two will then ascertain that they have sold Lebanon and the civilization and stability it represents for nothing. Despite all this, it is one of the practices of U.S. policy to abandon its friendships for a very cheap price in return for new friendships, even if imaginary.

FORMER PRESIDENT FRANJIYAH INTERVIEWED BY BAHRAINI PAPER

JN161055Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0900 GMT 16 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Manama, 16 October--Former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah has stressed that the task the Arab Deterrent Forces are carrying out in Lebanon is being done with the approval of legitimate Lebanese authorities. He added that if the contrary were true, the legitimate authorities would say so and the Arab Deterrent Forces would leave Lebanon within hours.

In an interview with the Bahraini newspaper AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ today, President Franjiyah stressed that the Arab Deterrent Forces are for the protection of all and to impose security and order on all. Therefore, it would be unjust to consider Syria a party, especially after it intervened at the request of Lebanese legitimate authorities. This was President al-Asad's brotherly response. The Christians have nothing to fear from Syria. The armed militias must assume responsibility for innocent blood, and if they insist on partitioning the homeland, it will be done only after stepping over the body of the last man we have.

On the Lebanese Army, Franjiyah proposed to dismiss 1,000 officers out of 1,200, keep 150 with the rank of lieutenant and 50 other officers (cadres). He also proposed the implementation of the conscription law and that soldiers now be treated as their predecessors under the mandate by commissioning them to carry out civilian, social, agricultural and technical tasks.

Former President Franjiyah also stressed that some of the officers of the (Sabra garrison) have been welcoming elements from the Israeli Navy at Juniyah port on the Lebanese coast and on Lebanese ground and receiving from them ammunitions and arms as well as experts for the Phalangist gangs and those around them.

Despite their statements, there is not one single army officer who is ready to offer any sacrifice. President Franjiyah explained that the division of the army has two causes; 1). The germ of politics infiltrated the army during the 2-year war, during which the command was not fit to carry out its duties; 2) Between 1962 and 1975 the army did nothing, and an army is no longer an army if it remains inactive.

On the Lebanese Front, President Franjiyah said that the front had drawn up a policy for itself which he was reluctant to adopt. He said that he cannot confirm that President Sham'un visited Israel.

On the U.S., French and Security Council initiatives to separate the militias and the Arab Deterrent Forces, Franjiyah stressed that these initiatives are futile and that they have been launched for propaganda purposes.

Former President Franjiyah touched on the Palestinian question in Lebanon and denied he had told the Palestinians "arm yourselves, defend yourselves." He also denied that he was behind the arming of the Maronites.

He described the Camp David conference as a complete surrender. He said that he believes that any agreement which does not take into consideration the Jerusalem situation will be rejected.

Addresses Open Letter to Sarkis

NC182158Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 18 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Former President Sulayman Franjiyah tonight addressed an open letter to His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis on the occasion of the issuance of the Bayt ad-Din conference's resolutions.

Franjiyah describes the present painful situation in Lebanon at a time when Lebanon is receiving the full support and backing of fraternal Arab states, the overwhelming majority of Lebanese and the big capitals of the world.

Former President Franjiyah says: The resolutions of the Bayt ad-Din conference clearly point to the place where danger lies--the danger which has destroyed Lebanon and brought calamities upon the Lebanese, particularly innocent people. These resolutions also point to effective ways for remedying the situation. Responsible international quarters have also pointed a finger at factions and sides which pose a danger [to Lebanon.]

Former President Franjiyah called for serious implementation of the resolutions of the Bayt ad-Din conference saying: What is important is implementation. Implementation is largely connected with the persons assigned this task. It is time for Lebanon to emerge from its setback. It is time for Lebanese to return to their normal way of life. The road has become clear and the means of implementation are available. Lebanese, Arab and world support is not lacking. The good Lebanese people have endured the ordeal for more than 3 years and are still enduring; but how long can this go on? The Lebanese people expect nothing but courage. They respect only those who show courage. This could be a last opportunity and missing it will be a loss for Lebanon which cannot be compensated.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS ON NEW SECURITY PLAN

NC181259Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 18 Oct 78 NC

[Excerpt] The first stage of the security plan slated for implementation very shortly, perhaps this evening, calls for the redeployment of the deterrent forces and for changes in their existing traditional positions.

According to the Voice of Lebanon correspondent, the plan calls for entrusting the security task at the three eastern bridges at the entrances to the capital to Sudanese forces. A Saudi force will take up positions in Burj Rizq and other places in Al-Ashrafiyah, while Lebanese Army forces will take up positions in 'Ayn ar-Rummanah.

The correspondent adds that the security plan in the short run aims at the following:

1. The withdrawal of 10,000 Syrian soldiers and their replacement with 10,000 soldiers from the armies of the Arab states which participated in the Bayt ad-Din conference. The soldiers replacing the Syrian forces will be composed as follows: 5,000 Jordanian soldiers, 1,500 Saudi soldiers and 3,500 UAE soldiers.

However, it is observed that Jordan set certain conditions for contributing 5,000 soldiers to the deterrent forces. Jordan wants to confine the mission of the Jordanian force to that of a police task and not carry out any military operations. Jordan made its participation dependent on the agreement among all the Lebanese concerned with the crisis. That is because the Jordanian Army is not prepared to shell anyone or to be subjected to shelling by anyone.

VOL REPORTS REPLACEMENT OF SYRIAN TROOPS IN BEIRUT

NC181936Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1915 GMT 18 Oct 78 NC

[Text] There have been reports that Syrian forces have started withdrawing from some positions in the eastern area of Beirut in preparation for the implementation of the security plan which provides for their replacement by Sudanese forces.

It has also been reported that there has been satisfaction with the assurances of the Lebanese Front that it will not obstruct the implementation of security measures to lift the blockade of the eastern areas.

Security sources expect the area of the two bridges to become passable in the next 48 hours after Sudanese and perhaps Saudi forces take positions on the Al-Karantinah and Burj Hammud bridges.

According to reports received a short time ago, Saudi forces are gathering to take their new specified positions.

VOL: DETERRENT FORCES TO EXCHANGE POSITIONS 19 OCT

NC190559Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0515 GMT 19 Oct 78 NC

[Text] The Arab Deterrent Forces will start exchanging their positions today after having been assembled last night in preparation for the implementation of these operations. The exchange of forces will take place in Burj Rizq, the Al-Karantinah area and other positions.

All commands have affirmed to their forces the need to adhere to the cease-fire and consolidate it. Sudanese forces will take up positions on the Al-Karantinah bridge today, while Saudi forces will take up positions in Burj Rizq and Al-Ashrafiyah. Lebanese Army units will take up positions between 'Ayn ar-Rummanah and Ash-Shiyah.

BEIRUT RADIO SAYS SECURITY SITUATION IMPROVES

NC190724Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 19 Oct 78 NC

[Text] The security situation has improved in the capital and the suburbs, pending measures which the Arab Deterrent Forces Command will implement within the next 48 hours. The prevailing belief is that the anticipated security measures will lead to a general relaxation in the capital and other parts of the country.

AL-ASAD DISCUSSES LEBANON WITH SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER

JN181712Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 18 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Damascus--His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received at 1100 today Saudi Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. Saudi Foreign Ministry Under-Secretary for Political Affairs "Abd ar-Rahman al-Mansuri and Saudi Ambassador in Damascus Shaykh "Abd al-Muhsin az-Zayd attended. They discussed the results of the conference of the Arab states participating in the Arab Deterrent Forces recently held in Beirut and the need to provide a complete solution for the Lebanese crisis in accordance with the statement issued by the conference as well as the need to double the efforts to help fraternal Lebanon restore its normal life.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BULGARIA

JN151537Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1312 GMT 15 Oct 78 JN

[Excerpts] Damascus, 15 October--A delegation of the Syrian-Bulgarian Friendship Society led by Comrade Dr Rif'at al-Asad, Ba'th Party Regional Command member and chairman of the society, left Damascus this morning for Sofia on a week-long visit at the invitation of the Bulgarian-Syrian Friendship Society.

The delegation includes "Umar as-Siba'i, minister of communications and the society's vice chairman; Dr Sabir Falhut, chairman of the journalists union and the society's secretary; Comrade Faysal Summaq, chairman of the Revolution Youth Federation; and Mrs Salma Najib and Salim Barakat, members of the society's Executive Bureau.

SOVIET, SYRIAN PEACE DELEGATIONS HOLD MEETING

JN172044Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 17 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Damascus--An official session of talks was held this evening between a delegation of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, currently visiting Syria, under Comrade Smolentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court and a delegation of the National Council of Peace Supporters Movement under Comrade George Saddiqni, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command and chairman of the National Council of the Movement of Peace Supporters in Syria.

During the meeting, viewpoints were exchanged on the most important international topics. The talks focused in particular on the latest developments in the Middle East situation and the Camp David accords. The viewpoints of the two sides were completely in agreement regarding the dangers involved in those accords for the Palestinian cause and the Arab issue in general. The viewpoints were also identical regarding the international issues discussed.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY SPEAKER MEETS WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR

JN171423Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1325 GMT 17 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 17 October--Chairman of the People's Assembly, Mahmud Hadid, at 1030 this morning met with the U.S. ambassador in Damascus. This was a courtesy call from the ambassador, who recently assumed his new post in the Syrian Arab Republic.

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON BAYT AD-DIN RESOLUTIONS

JN180916Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 18 Oct 78 JN

[Press review]

[Excerpts] In its "Behind the News" column and under the headline "An Arab Guarantee for Lebanon's Unity and Independence," the newspaper TISHRIN says: The conference of the Arab foreign ministers of the countries participating in and supporting the Arab Deterrent Forces operating in Lebanon ended with a statement emphasizing the importance and necessity of a comprehensive solution to the Lebanese crisis. This solution should be based on a number of principles, namely: preservation of Lebanon's unity, independence and sovereignty; elimination of all obstacles hindering the reconstruction of the state's central institutions; the legitimate authorities' exercising their jurisdiction over all Lebanese territory; achieving national reconciliation among all disputant Lebanese parties and factions and carrying out reforms to achieve national reconciliation.

The Bayt ad-Din resolutions are considered an important Arab guarantee for Lebanon's independence, the unity of its people and its territorial integrity and for legitimate Lebanese authorities, which represent all Lebanese factions.

Putting the Lebanese house in order is an internal affair for Lebanese who must agree on achieving this within the framework of national unity and from concern for Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and Arab adherence. The Bayt ad-Din resolutions provide patriotic Lebanese efforts, which are sincere in seeking national solutions to Lebanese problems, with a strong guarantee and constitute the basis for future cooperation among Lebanese.

Syria, which has found on the part of the brother Arabs full appreciation of its pan-Arab and principled stands in Lebanon, will continue to be with Lebanon, helping it emerge from its crisis, and reach a solution to all problems hindering its progress in achieving solid national unity.

Legitimate Lebanese authorities will always find Syria ready to provide them with all possible assistance to implement schemes to protect Lebanon's unity and independence and to enable these authorities to impose their jurisdiction over all Lebanese territory. Syria will always remain a source of assistance to all Lebanese concerned over Lebanon's unity, independence and Arab adherence.

Commenting on a comprehensive and balanced solution of the Lebanese crisis, the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH says that Syria alone has stopped destruction in Lebanon and restored to their proper size agents collaborating with Israel to implement a scheme for partitioning Lebanon and for setting up in it a racist and sectarian entity which would be Israel's arm threatening Arab steadfastness, Arab resources and pan-Arab presence, through Israel's threat to Syria.

Political observers may draw the following conclusions:

1. Had it not been for the Arab Deterrent Forces--which are primarily concerned with restoring legitimacy to Lebanese territories, after being called to Lebanon by an Arab decision and according to a request of the legitimate authorities, following the continuation of destruction in Lebanon--the agents would have implemented the conspiracy of partitioning Lebanon.

2. The real solution of the Lebanese crisis will take place only by dissolving and disarming the militias and calling to account the agents implementing the Zionist-As-Sadat conspiracy.

3. The treatment of the Lebanese crisis cannot take place out of the Arab framework. For this reason, there was complete rejection of the internationalization schemes.

Taking as bases the above facts, which were discussed by the Arab foreign ministers conference of the countries participating in and supporting the Arab Deterrent Forces, we can say that Syria will always remain with Arab Lebanese and pan-Arab interests. As a result of this, the conference came to reflect the optimism of the Lebanese people that a comprehensive and balanced solution to the Lebanese crisis is inevitable and that the agents will be punished.

In its "Behind Events" column and under the headline: "The Solution in Lebanon Must Proceed From a Reaffirmation of Lebanon's Unity," the newspaper AL-BA'TH says: We must point out the role played by the Arab Deterrent Forces in supporting such a solution. We can realize the importance of that role from the attempts of the colluding gangs to have these forces leave Lebanon. The presence of the Arab Deterrent Forces is the only sure guarantee of a solution in the interest of Lebanon's unity and of foiling the colluding gangs' scheme to partition Lebanon. On this basis, the presence of these forces is an important matter, achieving a sound solution and serving Lebanon and the Arabs.

AL-BA'TH ASSAILS PROPOSED AID PLAN FOR MIDEAST

LD181501Y Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 10 Oct 78 pp 1, 11 LD

[Mahmud Kamil article: "Illusions of Promised Prosperity"]

[Excerpts] The implications of the Camp David agreements have been best reflected in the statement of Senator Jackson, one of the representatives of the U.S. military-industrial complex and a leading congressman who openly supports Israel.

Jackson proposed a Marshall Plan for "Israel and the Arab countries" similar to the U.S. Marshall Plan for Europe following World War II.

The Europeans do not deny that their economy and consequently their policy, is subject to direct U.S. influence. Perhaps the last attempt to place national interests above U.S. interests ended with the death of General de Gaulle.

In any case, we are not concerned with interfering in the affairs of the capitalist world but are trying to understand the objectives of Senator Jackson's proposal.

It is worth noting that Jackson's proposal is an American version of what Begin called for when he received As-Sadat in Israel. He said that the time had come for Jewish genius to participate with Arab money and the mass of Arab population in building a "new civilization."

It is also interesting to note that this call was accompanied by statements by U.S. officials--some coming from the White House--advising the Arabs to abandon the idea of Arab nationalism and Arab unity. Perhaps Brzezinski's statement in which he said "goodbye PLO" was intended to mean goodbye to Arab nationalism and dreams of Arab unity, or something to that effect.

It is also worth noting that Jackson's idea, to which many people subscribe, is not far removed from the ideas of the industrial and oil monopolies' representatives and spokesmen in the U.S. administration and Congress. Nor is it far removed from the ideas of the Zionist political, economic and media pressure groups in the United States, because this plan insures Israeli control or partial control of the area.

It is also interesting to note that Jackson's proposal is part of the efforts to reassure some of the Arabs and to dangle before them the carrot of economic and social prosperity. But such reassurances are easily exposed by a sound appraisal of the balance of power.

For the Arabs to have any role in such a plan or even in shaping such a life, they must have a powerful state and they must be in actual control of funds now invested in the United States and Europe in a manner more beneficial to foreign establishments than to the rich Arabs.

Furthermore, there is a great difference between a Marshall Plan for Europe and a Marshall Plan for this region. Whereas the U.S. Marshall Plan for Europe aimed at creating a bloc to oppose the socialist countries, the Marshall Plan for the region--if the idea is serious--is only an attempt to subject it to U.S.-Israeli domination for as long as oil is a vital commodity and for as long as Arab oil is needed.

In other words, what the United States wants, in any plan for the region, whether in the form of the agreements signed at Camp David or the proposed Marshall Plan for the region, is to impose its control on the world oil market for the next 20 or 30 years. It also wants the kind of situation that at no time will cause problems for the United States in the matter of oil.

In any case, the industrial and technical bases for a plan such as the Marshall Plan are lacking in the region. Therefore, such ideas could only mean an attempt to promote the sale of the Camp David goods. The most that the "prosperity plans" can promise to the region is to turn it into a consumer market without any industrial base in return for the oil and wealth of the region.

But what the United States fears most is that the Arabs should think of their future and how that future should be shaped.

TISHRIN: ISRAEL REVEALS DREAM TO CONTROL MIDDLE EAST

JN190835Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 19 Oct 78 JN

[Press review]

[Excerpts] The paper TISHRIN writes under the headline "The New Trojan Horse:" As a delegation of the Egyptian regime meets with an Israeli delegation in Washington, in accordance with the Camp David documents, to reach a peace agreement, the Israelis are preparing themselves to control the Egyptian market so they can use it as an opening to control other Arab markets as well. The rulers of Israel see in As-Sadat's yielding to the Israeli conditions, a starting point for implementing the old Zionist dream of dominating the whole Middle East.

Today, the Israeli minister of finance gives verbal expression to this Zionist dream. He depends on the concessions made by As-Sadat's regime at Camp David and his intention to make more concessions in the forthcoming agreement of capitulation. The Israeli finance minister is confident that Israel will be part of a developed joint Middle Eastern common market. "This could be achieved by utilizing the raw materials and manpower of our neighbors and our technical capabilities as well as our commercial connections with the whole world," the Israeli minister explained.

The paper continues: The Israeli Government is not just talking about its dreams to control the Egyptian and Middle Eastern markets. It is actually preparing for this invasion, for which they have been waiting for more than 30 years.

The Americans are well aware of these Israeli plans. Thus the U.S. monoply Westinghouse Corporation is currently negotiating with the Israeli minister of energy, Yizhaq Moda'i, and the well known Egyptian contracter 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman, a relative of President as-Sadat. Their plan is to build atomic installations in Sinai for water desalination and energy generation. Even the Israeli weapons industry looks forward to invading the Egyptian market.

TISHRIN concludes: Such examples will certainly expose to the whole world the reality of Israeli greediness and the nature of Israeli peace. The question now is whether there is any difference between Israeli greediness and that of French colonialism in Algeria or the tasks of the old colonialist powers in the countries which used to be under their domain. The Israelis want to control Arab resources and cheap Arab manpower. They want to utilize the whole Arab world and consequently to control the Arab countries politically and economically. As-Sadat's regime has accepted the role of the new trojan horse for imperialism and Zionism inside the Arab homeland and Africa. Therefore it is pan-Arab responsibility to struggle against the Camp David agreements and the capitulationist treasonous scheme of As-Sadat.

ALGERIA

FURTHER ON BOUMEDIENE'S VISIT TO MOSCOW

LD182025Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] President Houari Boumediene, president of the republic and chairman of the Council of the Revolution, today continued his friendly working visit to the USSR. It is known that the president, who is accompanied by Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, minister counselor to the president has had talks with Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Aleksey Kosygin, prime minister. The president's talks with the Soviet leaders dealt with the present international situation, especially the Middle East problem, and the consolidation of bilateral relations between the two countries.

Soviet information media yesterday showed special interest in the Algerian-Soviet summit talks, which will be followed by the issuing of a joint communique. For example, Moscow newspapers devoted a prominent place to this important event. Radio Moscow praised the friendly relations and the continued cooperation between Algeria and the USSR, and reviewed the issues covered by these talks.

BOUTEFLIKA ADDRESSES UNGA ON SAHARA, MIDEAST ISSUES

LD181051Y Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 13-14 Oct 78 pp 4-5 LD

[Apparent text of 12 October speech before UN General Assembly by Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika: "United Nations Still Bears Full Responsibility in West Sahara Decolonization Process"]

[Excerpt] Mr Chairman, any distortion of decolonization and the principles the United Nations organization has adopted to safeguard peace and security, any policy of fait accompli and military occupation, any forcible annexation of territories and any approach based on negating the existence of peoples, or even exterminating them, inevitably generates conflicts, insecurity and instability. Precisely because there have been departures from the course outlined by the organization to resolve the problems of nonautonomous territories, certain parts of the world, owing to the issues of Timor, Belize and West Sahara, are experiencing a dangerous situation.

Our organization, which is still discussing these questions, has regularly expressed its concern about this state of affairs both because of the need to respect the principle of peoples' self-determination and the always unpredictable consequences of violating this principle. The OAU has also drawn inspiration from its charter and its resolutions by striving to make its contribution to the search for a solution to the West Sahara problem, in accordance with UN decisions. These combined efforts have unfortunately not led to any progress in that direction and so the West Sahara problem remains intact.

Apart from presenting a grave challenge to the international community as a whole, the invasion and partition of the territory in the circumstances of which you are aware have completely distorted the decolonization process. Events have since undertaken to prove that the supporters of the fait accompli policy created a complicated situation which has seen the emergence of confirmed resistance by the Saharan people and at the same time intensification of the war, foreign interference and a deterioration in relations among several states in the area and the western basin of the Mediterranean. This is to say that our organization still bears full responsibility for implementing a solution which will enable the Saharan people to exercise fully their inalienable rights for which the General Assembly acts as guarantor, as it does for all peoples under colonial domination.

On another level, it is not Algeria's fault that the atmosphere in the Maghreb, which was formerly marked by cooperation and understanding, has deteriorated to the point where it has become a subject of concern, not only to the peoples of the region, but also to the international community as a whole.

The fact is that Algeria finds itself periodically challenged in a situation, which all its actions were aimed however, at preventing. The situation today is; the awareness of the clearly understood interests of both sides recalls one's sense of responsibility and the courage this implies should encourage humility and levelheadedness rather than obstinate pursuit of a futile and disastrous adventure.

Both Morocco and Mauritania have subscribed before you and under no obligation to the principle of self-determination for the Saharan people, even though they feign ignorance of this today. For their part, the United Nations, the nonalined movement and the OAU know that the West Sahara issue is a case of decolonization and that the conflict taking place in this territory is a war of national libration waged exclusively by the Saharan people. Thus no one could give serious consideration to the diversionary tactics aimed at making Algeria shoulder the blame for the consequences of a policy of conquest which, out of loyalty to itself and the principles of our charter, it has vigorously denounced from the outset. Whatever the subterfuges and however the facts are manipulated, nothing can mask the true nature of a fundamental political problem which, for this reason, can only require a political solution.

The POLISARIO fighters, you will remember, have twice reached the gates of Nouakchott. They have carried out operations in turn at Tifariti, Changuiti, Jdiria, El Aaiun, Boukraa, Smara, Ain-Bentelli, Dakhla, Guelta-Zenmour, Tan Tan and many other localities --in other words, according to the requirements of the struggle, controlling the land and the initiative, they have chosen and imposed their battlefield and, for reasons which, when all is said and done, are inherent consequences of the aggression, they have also harassed wherever they could, that is, sometimes in Mauritania, sometimes in Morocco.

This is an undeniable fact, but who in all justice would have condemned Angola, Mozambique or Guinea-Bissau for carrying their freedom fight into what was called the mother country?

Since the changes which have taken place in Mauritania and the unilateral cease-fire decreed by POLISARIO--promises, though admittedly still timid, of a peace movement for which all the peoples in the area long--it had become clear to everyone that a considerable resurgence of tension and confrontation between the Royal Armed Forces and POLISARIO fighters was inevitable. Such a situation is all the more deplorable since, in contrast, everyone seems moreover to wish to offer his services, as far as he is concerned and each in his own fashion, in the search to establish a just and lasting peace, within the framework of the United Nations and the OAU.

These, in our view, are the elements of a policy appropriate to men who know that self-criticism is a virtue, that a return to justice can only enhance the stature of just men, that peace and denial of the existence of peoples are not necessarily synonymous, that realism and headlong flight are contradictions and, above all, that no one has the right to sacrifice the interdependent future of the peoples of our continent to the euphoria of a futile momentary triumph. We would like to make another fraternal, sincere appeal to Morocco from this platform to satisfy the inalienable rights of the Saharan people.

Convinced that this approach is the only one likely to lead rapidly to peace, harmony and stability in the region, Algeria reaffirms its desire to make its modest contribution --as soon as the objective conditions exist--toward settling this painful affair which becomes daily more tragic and will soon be uncontrollable.

Middle East Crisis Springs First and Foremost From Negation of Palestinian People

Mr Chairman: The situation in the Middle East is clearly deteriorating all the time, despite a diplomatic campaign which some people endeavor to portray as a decisive contribution to the search for a just and lasting solution, whereas they persist in ignoring the real nature of the problem and concentrating on the results of the crisis rather than its origins. Is there any need to recall here that the Middle East crisis springs first and foremost from denial of the Palestinian people's right to national existence and that the continual worsening of the crisis is essentially due to a deliberate determination to ignore the crux of the problem, which is restoring the Palestinian people's national rights. This is why all the initiatives taken recently outside the UN framework could only succeed in underming the necessary Arab solidarity, promoting attempts to make a separate peace and encouraging the Zionist invaders in their policy of aggression, expansion and defiance of the international community.

It is, to say the least, a strange plan to create from the outset the conditions for a false solution and to gamble on it; to ignore the basic facts of the problem while invoking alleged immediate political exigencies; to disguise the contradictions inherent in the very nature of the undertaking, claiming that the only chance of achieving peace is to sacrifice to the policy of surrender.

But events will dispel all illusions: The instruments forged with a view to stifling the voice of the Palestinian resistance will be destroyed one by one and the latter will succeed in freeing itself from the threads of these plots and unequivocally asserting the Palestinian people's right to national existence.

Such a demarche was inevitably dommed to failure since it fits in immediately with the very logic of the aggressor. Thus, the Zionist state responded to the initiatives, persistently represented to us as a step toward peace, by escalating its policy of aggression and its attempt to liquidate the Palestinian people completely and destroy another Arab state. This is proved by the Tel Aviv regime's determination to make its territorial conquests irreversible by founding new settlements on Palestinian lands and, only yesterday, occupying a section of Lebanese territory. Thus the true nature of Israel is ceaselessly revealed in its role of vector of a policy of domination which is obviously part of the imperialist strategy.

In the face of these challenges, the Palestinian resistance, strong in the solidarity of all the peoples of the world, continues despite all the plots to embody the will of the Arab nation and to free itself from the imperialist grip. It forms a tangible reality, recognized by the entire international community. It is precisely as a result of their fighting and the irreplaceable instrument of struggle with which they have equipped themselves in the shape of the PLO--their sole representative--that the Palestinian people have asserted their existence and the justice of their cause, as well as their determination to win back their rights.

No undertaking aimed at promoting a just solution can be viable if it does not satisfy the Palestinian people's national rights and recover all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem. Naturally such an objective means that the international community must abide by its own decisions; unity must be restored to Arab ranks and an international solidarity commensurate with the vast plot hatched against the Palestinian people must be ceaselessly affirmed.

For its part, Algeria abides faithfully by the decisions taken by the Algiers and Rabat Arab summits and since ratified by the international community through the United Nations, in which organization the PLO has been a permanent observer since 1974. In this very place we have regularly stated our determination to encourage--as far as we are able--a solution in accordance with the charter and the relevant solutions adopted by our organization, and we duly hailed with satisfaction the 1977 American-Soviet communique. In other words, in seeking solutions we intend to conform to international legality. In any event, no detour, no personal initiative, no isolated act and no separate peace could shake our faith in the justice of the Palestinian people's cause and, like the other peoples of the world, the inevitable victory of the Arab peoples.

In this same Mediterranean region, where a general conflagration may break out at any time, the lack of progress in the search for a solution to the Cyprus problem is a further cause for concern. The intercommunal negotiations initiated under the auspices of the secretary general have still not produced results. These efforts must be pursued in order to achieve a satisfactory settlement which guarantees the rights of each community while preserving the political unity and territorial integrity of an independent, nonalined Republic of Cyprus.

ASH-SHA'B CRITICIZES MIDDLE EAST 'MARSHALL PLAN'

LD180947Y Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 14 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "History Repeats Itself"]

[Excerpts] A couple of days ago agencies carried a brief news item that may not have drawn attention amid scores of important reports. But this item is highly significant and could mark a turning point in the history of the Middle East as a whole.

The report says that five U.S. senators led by Henry Jackson are preparing to submit a bill to the U.S. Congress to approve a massive economic plan to help Egypt and Israel, along the lines of the Marshall Plan. Some have even called it "the Marshall Plan for the Middle East."

Such a report would not have aroused interest had it not come during the course of current events--of changes, treason, even surprises.

Is it true that history repeats itself, and who would believe that Camp David could be another Potsdam or Yalta?

What the United States did in Europe after World War II is being repeated in the Middle East today, although in a different manner.

This historical incident is today being repeated almost in the same manner in the Middle East.

The call for a Mideast Marshall Plan could only mean the redrawing of the political and geographical map of the area through linking Egypt to a network of economic and technological relations with the United States and Israel.

This U.S. plan could almost be a revival of the idea proposed by "His Majesty" King Hassan II regarding the marriage of Jewish genius to Arab money.

Therefore, as more time elapses since the Camp David summit, the idea of the conspiracy which has been hatched between Washington and Tel Aviv and which passed through Rabat is becoming even clearer.

Senator Jackson's enthusiasm for the plan reveals much of what went on behind the scenes at Camp David. The man is well known for his pro-Zionist stands and his opposition to international detente as well as his strong support for Israel and for considering its security as part of U.S. security. He was behind the abrogation of the trade agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union when he made most-favored-nation terms for the Soviet Union conditional upon Zionist emigration from the Soviet Union to Israel.

The economic domination that the United States and Israel will have as a result of Jackson's plan, which is but one of the results of Camp David conference, will lead to Egypt's becoming military and culturally subservient to them. This is to say nothing of the political subservience which began following the October War.

The Jackson plan will certainly be followed by the idea of a military alliance in the area under U.S. leadership which will be complementary to the NATO alliance. Thus the area will return to the Western fold, marking the beginning of an era of instability and tension and even a multisided violent conflict--not in this area alone but also internationally--in view of the importance of this area in the universal strategy of the superpowers.

Demands Militant Arab Solidarity

LD181037Y Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 9 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "For the Sake of Militant Solidarity"]

[Text] The speed with which Egyptian-Israeli contacts are being carried out in order to conclude a separate peace treaty with the enemy at the expense of the Palestinian cause and to impose a status quo on the Arabs with the blessing of the United States call for immediate, comprehensive and firm Arab action on a larger scale than that taken by the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation. This action should aim at thwarting the outcome of such a treaty in order to preserve the unity of the Arab cause. This is because what is happening at present between Cairo and Tel Aviv and since the visit to occupied Jerusalem concerns the whole Arab nation, which is involved in the Palestinian problem. This nation did not empower the Egyptian ruler to speak on its behalf after having turned his back on it and deserted its ranks.

Because all masks have been torn off following the Camp David agreements and as there is no longer any doubt about As-Sadat's real intentions, national responsibility calls for opposing this Zionist-imperialist plan with maximum strength by mobilizing all efforts and resources in order to provide the widest support possible for the course of Arab steadfastness, whose standard in the Arab arena is carried by the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation.

Contacts are now being carried out in an attempt to mend the rift in Arab solidarity and reunite this nation, whose ranks As-Sadat's surrender initiative divided and whose position in the face of its historical enemies he weakened.

However, the success of the forthcoming summit meeting depends on its ability to take decisions for the achievement of the following objectives:

1. Immediate expulsion of the Egyptian regime from the Arab League for violating its charter and the Rabat summit resolutions and committing the crime of high treason against the Palestinian cause, the symbol of Arab honor.

2. Isolating the Egyptian regime politically and economically and applying Arab boycott regulations to it.

3. Resistance in every way to thwart the Camp David results because they represent a conspiracy against the honor, rights and existence of the Arab nation and an attempt to impose colonialist-imperialist-Zionist domination on the Arab homeland both in the East and the West.

4. Supporting the northern front and the PLO militarily and politically in order to maintain a strategic balance in the area.

It is only in this manner that Arab solidarity will gain militancy and discard double-talk and compromise solutions and the parties to it be up to the level of the current challenges.

Naturally, it is illogical for As-Sadat to attend such a conference even if under the pretext of explaining his views. He is up to his ears in treason and has chosen to oppose the Arab will for liberation, thus choosing the path of no return which has won him the condemnation of the masses.

We hope that the forthcoming Arab summit meeting will reach practical decisions that would strengthen the struggle for the liberation of Palestine and the occupied territories and thwart the hostile results of the hostile conspiracy. The Arab masses hope that this meeting will be an occasion for settling present differences between Iraq on the one hand and Syria and the PLO on the other in order to devote efforts to confronting the principal enemy occupying our land. This would strengthen steadfastness and make the world realize that the Arab nation, although it becomes less greater when all its members are united, does not become lesser without some of them and will not foresake its historical rights even if the party that has raised the white flag is of considerable military and political weight.

LIBYA

MAURITANIA'S SALECK MAKES PRESS STATEMENT BEFORE LEAVING

LD182152Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] Before leaving Tripoli today Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck, chairman of the Military Committee for National Recovery and head of the Mauritanian Government, made a statement to the press in which he said: It gives me pleasure to express, in my own name and in the name of the delegation accompanying me, the feelings of joy and happiness that we have felt since our arrival in the land of the great 1 September revolution, because we felt that we were among our own families and friends.

Brother Mustapha Saleck praised the great role that the Libyan Arab people play on the Pan-Arab and international levels. In this connection he praised the aid that the great 1 September revolution is giving to the fraternal Mauritanian people. He reaffirmed that the 10 July corrective movement in Mauritania was staged in order to support right and fight falsehood. It also brought an appreciation of the role being played on the Arab and international levels by the great 1 September revolution and a realization that Mauritania shares the same interests with Libya. He said: We realize the prominent role that the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah can play in halting the bloodshed in the western region of the Arab homeland. We also believe in the necessity of creating a suitable atmosphere for the establishment of fruitful cooperation among the countries of the western part of the Arab homeland in the service of the peoples of these countries and as a contribution to the realization of comprehensive Arab unity.

Brother Saleck reaffirmed that the 10 July movement is determined to work continuously to establish peace and understanding in place of the fighting among the brothers of this region. He said that the Mauritanian Islamic Republic fully realizes its heavy responsibility to contribute to achieving a final solution and that it will spare no effort to meet that responsibility.

MOROCCO

AS-SADAT ENVOY ARRIVES FOR CONSULTATIONS

LD182350Y Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] Hasan at-Tuhami, vice president of the Arab Republic of Egypt [title as heard], tonight arrived at Nouasser airport in Casablanca as President as-Sadat's emmissary to King Hassan II. In a statement on arrival At-Tuhami said: Praise be to God for making us brothers in solidarity in good as well as in bad times. I have come this time, as always to resume consultations with his majesty the king of Morocco, who is as dear to us as he is to you, and to convey to him President As-Sadat's greetings. We are now at the stage of disentangling the Middle East problems rather than solving them. We are very much interested at this stage to coordinate our views on our future because our future is one. We have no doubt about success, God willing. However, consultations are always good to undertake.

TUNISIA

GOVERNMENT RECEIVES U.S. PALESTINE COMMITTEE LEADER

LD181914Y Tunis TAP in English 1600 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tunis, 18 Oct (TAP)--Mohamed Sayah, deputy to the prime minister and "P.S.D." [Destourian Socialist Party] director talked Tuesday with Norman Dacey, head of the "Palestine American Committee." They debated the committee role in defending and expounding the Palestinian cause to American public opinion. Its activities consist also of blurring the Jewish lobby's manoeuvres in its support to Israel.

The committee makes use of several means especially pamphlets conferences and American newspapers to give the Americans objective information about the Palestinian people, its plundered rights, and its legitimate claims, to thwart Israeli anti-Palestinian propaganda.

DIFFICULTY IN WASHINGTON TALKS INVOLVES SEVERAL ISSUES

Sinai Withdrawal

TA181405Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 18 Oct 78 TA

[Text] In the Madison Hotel in Washington the delegations of Israel and Egypt met separately today with the U.S. ambassador, Alfred Atherton, in an attempt to bridge the differences of opinion. An Israeli source told our envoy in Washington that the difficulties that have been revealed in the negotiations over peace also involve the issue of the withdrawal from Sinai. Our envoy comments that the reference is apparently to compensation Cairo is demanding from Israel and the definition of the nature of the relations to be founded with the signing of peace.

Linkage With West Bank

TA181205Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 18 Oct 78 pp 1, 15 TA

[By Y. Harif]

[Text] During the night, Prime Minister Menahem Begin forwarded updated instructions to the Israeli delegation in Washington, following the lengthy discussion in the cabinet at its extraordinary session.

It has been learned that it was the U.S. position, more than the Egyptian one, which created the bone of contention that slowed down progress in the talks.

(Yuval Elizur, MA'ARIV correspondent in the United States, meanwhile reports that the controversial issue is the "linkage" between the agreement with Egypt and the negotiations on Judaea and Samaria).

Egypt--In view of the firm stand taken by Israel--had been willing to agree that the declaration of readiness to conduct negotiations regarding Judaea and Samaria be expressed in letters exchanged between Prime Minister Begin and President as-Sadat, but the Americans demanded that the reference to the subject of Judaea and Samaria be included in the preamble of the Israeli-Egyptian agreement and that it should stipulate that "the settlements with other states be based on the Camp David agreements."

Israel saw in this a clear tendency to tie the peace agreement with Egypt with an agreement regarding Judaea and Samaria. What lit a warning light in Jerusalem was the interpretation the United States was liable to eventually attribute to the nature of that link, in view of the reports reaching Israel on the content of the talks held by Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders in Amman.

It has been learned that in the answers to King Husayn on the meaning of the Camp David framework agreement regarding Judaea and Samaria, the United States has postulated that after 5 years of autonomy the territory west of the Jordan River would no longer be under Israeli sovereignty. If this is the position of the United States, said political circles in Jerusalem, and if it is trying to tie the agreement with Egypt with a settlement in the West Bank, no consent should be given to any agreement or formulation implying that Israel would no longer have a right in determining sovereignty over Judaea and Samaria. The prime minister agreed to leave the question of sovereignty open, but in their contacts with Jordan the Americans are trying to draw King Husayn into talks on a West Bank settlement by proclaiming that after 5 years of autonomy the sovereignty will be actually restored to Arab hands. It is reported that Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan is taking a firm stand in this matter. Yesterday there was a long telephone conversation between him and Mr Begin, before it was decided to hold a special cabinet meeting.

Israel will apparently not be averse to exchanging letters with Egypt, in which it will be postulated that after signing a peace agreement with Egypt, Israel will try to sign agreements with other Arab states, but it will not agree to include such an undertaking in the peace treaty with Egypt.

During the negotiations in Washington, the question also arose of when full diplomatic relations between Egypt and Israel should be opened. Israel demanded that full diplomatic relations be established after the implementation of the first stage of withdrawal to the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line. Apparently Egypt's acting foreign minister, Dr Butrus Ghali, tried to broach the question of "full relations." He implied that, according to the Camp David agreement, relations between Israel and Egypt should begin after the first stage of withdrawal, but the question was whether they should be "full." Israel insists that the Camp David principles necessitate full diplomatic relations.

Also clear directives on this issue were sent from Jerusalem to the Israeli delegation in Washington.

The cabinet will meet for another session within a day or two, to hear a report on the contacts with the U.S. administration and to hear details on the answers given by the United States to King Husayn, the content of which has been withheld from Israel so far.

It appears that with the arrival of Saunders in Jerusalem, Israel will be given an explanation of the "unsympathetic" (the qualification by political circles in Jerusalem) reports of the answers Washington has given to the king. Israel is refraining from reacting to those reports as long as it has not received an authorized explanation from Washington.

Delegation Instructed Not To Rush

TA181830Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 18 Oct 78 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] Israel's delegation to the talks in Washington has received clear directives not to rush in the negotiations over the peace treaty with Egypt and to take scrupulous care over each and every detail. Last night Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan spoke about difficulties that had arisen during the negotiations. It appears that these difficulties are not only connected with problems of the framework agreement on Judaea and Samaria, but also with the details of the peace treaty with Egypt. Our correspondent Zevi Lidar reports on some of the difficulties that have arisen in the negotiations to date.

[Lidar] The question of the linkage that is, the linkage between the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty and the framework agreement on Judaea and Samaria is not the only stumbling block in Washington. It appears that this problem is actually about to be solved. The Blair House talks have already produced an introduction to the peace treaty, which will mention very clearly the need for progress in negotiations in other areas.

Furthermore, in the directives that were given to our delegation in Washington last night, so an informed source told us, an additional move was authorized: an exchange of letters, separate from the agreement, in which the sides' positions on the linkage between the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty and the question of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip will be expressed. However, apart from the question of the linkage, there are also other problems. There is a dispute over the Israeli interim withdrawal line in Sinai, with the Egyptians insisting on a precise line including points that are essential for security in Sinai. Israel is asking for flexibility in drawing this line in order to leave these points under our control until the withdrawal from Sinai is completed.

Another point is that the Egyptians are not prepared to accept the Israeli proposal on common use of the oil wells in Sinai and the supply of gas produced in some of the places to Israel. Another problem is defined as the flexibility of security: The agreement with Egypt includes clear definitions of Egyptian military forces that will be permitted in the Sinai area. But it has no reference to the prevention of terrorism against Israel. The Israeli delegation wants a very broad definition of this problem, which expresses Egyptian opposition to terrorism against Israel from Sinai and outside it.

The Egyptians oppose this, since the actual meaning of such a clause is, from their viewpoint, clear and sharp opposition to the PLO. Another issue on which opinions have difference in the Blair House discussions involves the validity of the peace treaty with Egypt. Israel wanted to write an explicit clause saying that this treaty is valid forever. The Egyptians demanded that a revision of the treaty be permitted after 5 years. Again, this is a stumbling block which, up to last night, had not been solved. These problems are, as far as can be seen, the difficulties Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan mentioned last night in Washington. But, despite all these, everyone emphasizes that there is no crisis in the talks and that the negotiations are progressing well. However, the end, as the foreign minister himself has already said, will certainly not come this week. The delegation in Washington has received clear directives not to rush in the negotiations and to take time over each and every detail.

Tempo Slows Down

TA181837Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 18 Oct 78 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Excerpt] In Washington, in the Madison Hotel, contacts have been held all day in an attempt to bridge the gaps, between the positions. After the great progress at the beginning of the negotiations, the tempo has slown down over the last few days and now the sides, with the help of the Americans, are trying to bring the conference to a generally successful conclusion. Our envoy Shalom Qital reports from Washington.

[Qital] I cannot guarantee that the talks will end this week, an Israeli source at the conference told me less than an hour ago. We must be cautious at this time in extending the timetable, he said. The source estimated that it will be possible to overcome the difficulties, but much work is still to be done, more time is needed. The directives that have arrived from Israel after yesterday's cabinet session instruct the delegation not to rush and not to give up, to be stubborn over every clause. The difficulties are not limited to the linkage between Judaea and Samaria and the peace treaty with Egypt. In the separate treaty with Egypt, which the delegations are dealing with now, there are also difficulties. Egypt wants compensation from Israel, the question of oil has not yet been solved, and there has not been specific agreement on what the nature of the relations between the two countries will be and how quickly the links immediately after the signing will be founded. The negotiations are now being held on this.

Demand for 5-Year Review

TA190645Y Jerusalem POST in English 19 Oct 78 p 1 TA

[By David Landau]

[Excerpts] An Egyptian demand at the Washington talks that the projected peace treaty with Israel be of limited duration or reviewable in 5 years has come as a nasty surprise to Israel, according to sources in Jerusalem.

Israel's confident expectation was, and still is, that the peace treaty be "eternal," as peace treaties generally are. Any renegotiation which either side might want later of particular clauses could then be undertaken by mutual consent. But the treaty itself would not be contingent for its duration or validity upon such review or renegotiation.

The Israeli negotiators have been instructed to stand fast on this point. The assessment in Jerusalem is that it can be resolved satisfactorily.

Similarly, Israel is maintaining its demand that full diplomatic relations be established immediately after the interim withdrawal from Sinai, scheduled for 9 months after a treaty is signed.

These two points, together with the question of "linkage" between the treaty and an eventual West Bank settlement, are understood to be the main issues of principle still occupying the negotiators.

But there are also still outstanding problems in connection with the topography of the Sinai pullback.

The question of the duration of the treaty was introduced by Egypt only this week, and it caught Israel unawares.

Israeli observers feel Egypt is attempting to demonstrate to other Arab countries that its peace with Israel is not necessarily irreversible, and is still contingent upon the eventual resolution of the Palestinian issue.

Meanwhile, officials here last night played down the hints from Washington of differences between Ministers Moshe Dayan and Ezer Weizman, Israel's top negotiators.

The officials here said the differences were not substantive, and that there was full harmony between the two men on the negotiating positions themselves.

Sinai Investments Assessed

TA181300Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 18 Oct 78 TA

[Text] A treasury and Housing Ministry team is evaluating the worth of Israeli investment and property in Sinai, including oil installations, airfields, roads and settlements. Preliminary estimates have already been brought to the knowledge of Israel's negotiating team in Washington, but before any document is being prepared the team is waiting for a decision at a political level on the question of compensation.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS DISCUSS IMPLICATIONS OF PEACE

TA181641Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 18 Oct 78 TA

[Text] The director generals of the government ministries met today in the Ministry of Finance to discuss the significance of peace with Egypt. Our correspondent reports that Jerusalem thinks that economic issues will be discussed during the second stage of the talks, after the political and security problems are solved. Among the director generals who met today the view is being formulated that during the first stage of the correct relations between the two countries, customs stations and posts for border control will be established, which will permit the regular passage of people and goods between the two countries. During the second stage, the director generals think, it will be desirable to begin exports and imports.

Most of the committee members reject the possibility that Israel will send expertise to Egypt and receive a cheap labor force from it. In the view of the committee members, this could have a negative effect on the relations between the two countries. Our correspondent says that the Ministry of Construction and Housing and the Ministry of Industry have already formulated detailed working papers on this matter.

MINISTER BURG ON WASHINGTON TALKS, WEST BANK SETTLEMENTS

TA192158Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1940 GMT 18 Oct 78 TA

[Minister of the Interior Dr Yosef Burg interviewed on Moqed program by Tuvi'a Sa'ar, Dan Raviv and Nissim Mish'al--live in studio]

[Excerpt] [Question--interviewer not always identified or shown] Perhaps we can now discuss Washington. The reports from Washington, at least up to yesterday, have been quite optimistic. Over the last 24 hours the optimism has somewhat decreased. The question is: Is the argument today between the delegations focusing on the link between the agreement with Egypt and the progress of the negotiations over the future of Judaea and Samaria?

[Answer] The linkage in this context is peripheral. It is not the decisive matter now determining the change in atmosphere. In cases of this sort I always say, as [name indistinct] from Vilna once said, half a thanksgiving is enough. Not the complete thanksgiving. We should not be too optimistic and not too pessimistic.

[Question] Perhaps we should phrase the question another way.

[Answer] Please.

[Question] Perhaps you would be prepared to focus on the argument now going on between the delegations; what obstacles still remain?

[Answer] First of all, if I were to try to focus on them now, you would find me on target. Despite the fact that we are on the Moqed program, because there are so many matters and if I--but I have no authority for this--I would focus, as you put it, I would reveal more than I....

[Question] What would you say is the argument today?

[Answer] I can only say that there are a number of issues, not just the question of the linkage. It is possible that the question of the linkage is not now the burning one. There are already several aspects and formulations. Let us wait another few days and matters will be clear.

[Question] The question is whether you would say that the reports that 60 percent of the agreement is already achieved, are they significant reports or would you say that there are still obstacles ahead of our delegation?

[Answer] No, I am prepared to say--without percentages--that there may be some gap, one clause which is important, and there is agreement, so it is worth more than 99 clauses already finished. So all these things, including logarithms of percentages are not interesting, they do not exist. I am prepared to say this: On several complicated questions there is progress; there is understanding, even on several complicated questions there are texts. There are several things that will still take several days, if not more than that, to be clarified.

[Question] Is the cabinet given reports on all these issues?

[Answer] The cabinet works in two ways. First, the cabinet as the cabinet, with all its members; secondly, the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs, which had seven members plus the prime minister, but after Horowitz' resignation, there are now six. We sit as a ministerial committee quite often. The cables that arrive are for the eyes of all the members. Whoever is interested can read them. I can say that I received a report today at 1330.

[Question] Did you receive a report by 1330 today on the replies the United States to the questions King Husayn asked?

[Answer] That pleasure, which is definitely a pleasure, will go first of all to the prime minister on Friday, when Mr Saunders arrives. As of this morning we have received no report on this.

[Question] Do you not fear that, to bring Husayn into the discussions, the United States is likely to express itself on issues that are very vital to us in Judaea and Samaria?

[Answer] There may definitely be grounds for such a fear. The United States has never committed itself, neither on the MAFDAL platform nor on that of any other party. I can certainly imagine such a danger, but it is still ahead of us. We have not yet met it. But it is before us.

[Question] Dr Burg, I have been present at several of your sessions where, even before Camp David, it was said that fleshing-out of the...

[Answer] Who do you mean by your? The cabinet or the MAFDAL?

[Question] The MAFDAL. For the moment I do not regularly attend the cabinet sessions. It was said that fleshing-out of the settlements in Judaea and Samaria would be begun at once. In their announcements, which they directed at the cabinet, the settlers claim that the fleshing-out is not being done. I assume that the settlers know whether the fleshing-out is being done or not. If, indeed, the fleshing-out is not being done, why, and what do you intend to do?

[Answer] This is not a private question for me, it is a national question. Concerning the fleshing-out of the settlements, I believe that we must do it. Just as there is a biological law that limbs that are not used atrophy.

[Question] This is happening, Dr. Burg?

[Answer] The matter is being planned. At the moment there are negotiations with Washington, and it is on the cabinet's agenda... [interviewer attempts to interrupt, indistinct]...I am answering you. Nobody has rejected it; the matter is being planned; and we are beginning to deal with it.

[Question] You said that the matter is now being negotiated with Washington, that is....

[Answer] No, because for the moment, the cabinet's attention is on formulating the different texts.

[Question] But it was not said then that the date of the fleshing-out would be subordinate to the progress of the negotiations in Washington. Then the phrase was fleshing-out at once.

[Answer] We are demanding that, certainly. I said to you, and I must tell the public: We are in the middle of planning. I cannot, for the moment, say more, but we are in the middle of planning.

[Question] It appeared that there was planning for fleshing-out.

[Answer] Planning is too broad a word. Sometimes it is money, sometimes it is people, sometimes it is [word indistinct] we are dealing with the issue.

[Question] That is, a correct version of the fleshing-out of the settlements has not yet been reported, Dr Burg. What was said, and from what I understood, there are already detailed plans, there is money, certainly there is money for something of this sort. Why is it not being done?

[Answer] It is being dealt with.

[Question] Dr Burg, perhaps from the fleshing-out of settlements, I assume that the negotiations...

[Answer] I said that it is being dealt with, and it is really being dealt with.

[Question] I assume that the negotiations with Egypt will end this week, next week, in another 2 weeks. Will the MAFDAL, at the end of the negotiations, demand an immediate resumption of settlement in Judaea and Samaria?

[Answer] We have always been in favor of settlement, with the financial resources and in accordance with the cabinet's planning. If I have to decide between a new point and the fleshing-out of an existing point, I will listen to the reasoning on both sides.

[Question] But the question is whether the settlement will begin at the end of the negotiations with Egypt?

[Answer] That is an interesting question.

[Question] What is your view on that?

[Answer] I believe that first we must deal with fleshing-out; afterward we will think about the political, economic and pioneering possibilities. I am very interested in settlement...

[Question] When?

[Answer]...But this can only be done with the government's financial resources and the cabinet will decide when...

[Question] But the question is whether you believe that this will be at the end of the 3 months, as the prime minister says, or only at the end of the negotiations, over a long period?

[Answer] I am certainly prepared to accept the prime minister's version.

[Question] Dr Burg, according to what I understand, the problem today between the cabinet and the settlements is that of the financial resources. How much money is lacking in order to begin the settlements?

[Answer] I did not say that. I said that the term planning is quite encompassing. It can mean money, it can be people, you must also decide where you want to do the fleshing-out. There are many things that are certainly not ripe, at this stage, for an argument before such an honored forum.

[Question] I think that you are mixing up fleshing-out with melting the freeze on the settlements. We have just now asked about new settlements. I understand that the MAFDAL supports...

[Answer] If the prime minister said that during this process it has been held up for 3-months, I am certainly prepared to accept that version.

[Question] But are you prepared to accept the fact that settlements will be established at the end of 3 months, despite the opposition or dissatisfaction of the United States?

[Answer] You have to weigh such things. This is something which must still be clarified. I think that what the prime minister proposed, 3 months, is good, and we will see, if the Lord wills it.

[Question] I must ask: In your view, is the dissatisfaction of the United States, or the U.S. position on this issue of the settlements what will determine whether the State of Israel will or will not establish settlements?

[Answer] I am not prepared to accept that they will be the judges of matters that are our life or, heaven forbid, the opposite. I claim that all the talk--and I say this in English--anyone who says that "the settlements are the obstacle for the settlement" is not saying something correct. For, after all, if the reference is to the number of people who are in settlements or footholds in the territories, the numbers are small. If the reference is to the principle, nobody can demand that I agree that we must not be in the land of our forefathers.

[Question] The question is, why do you not announce this unambiguously, that you will demand...to the public...that you will demand...

[Answer] To whom? To Carter? To whom do you want...

[Question] Have you announced this in the cabinet?

[Answer] They know my view, and from time to time we discuss this. I am one of those people who, when something has to be said, I say it in the cabinet and not to a journalist in the Knesset cafeteria.

[Question] Are you aware, Dr Burg, that, with all respect to you, these remarks may sound like avoiding an unambiguous decision on this issue, in contract to your position both in the party platform and from the other podiums?

[Answer] I am not aware of that. I am aware that someone can interpret everything I say, but as to whether the interpretation is correct or not, I am the judge and not he.

[Question] Dr Burg, since you agreed to accept the prime minister's formulation, I would like to know how far the prime minister is prepared to accept your formulations. I have heard from your colleagues in the MAFDAL leadership that your influence on the peace agreements is almost nil. I want to know whether this is true, that is, did the prime minister include you in his decisions, for example, regarding the Camp David agreements?

[Answer] We were in the picture as members of the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs. Of course from time to time there are internal matters in every party that have an effect, later. I do not want to talk about this. Thank the Lord, today the party, in spite of everything, is united, so I do not have to deal with this. I will tell you that over the last few days the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs has met a great deal. The cabinet held an extraordinary session yesterday, and on Friday it will meet again. In the meantime, the ministers on security affairs will again be in the picture. I think that I am entitled to say that we are in on things.

[Question] Was this also true when the Camp David talks were held?

[Answer] Not 100 percent, since there was discretion at Camp David, possibly too much, possibly it was correct.

[Question] Are you pleased, then, with the partnership with the prime minister on everything concerning these reports?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Mr minister, the voting in the Knesset on the Camp David agreements...

[Answer] I can say that the other two MAFDAL ministers also know that my yes is yes.

[Question] With your permission, sir, I repeat the question. The voting in the Knesset sir, showed a situation, perhaps a strange one, where the opposition gave the coalition the required majority to peacefully pass the Camp David agreements.

[Answer] It gave a very massive majority, but it was not the required majority, because the prime minister said before hand that if the majority for the Camp David agreements was achieved only by the addition of the opposition, he would draw the logical conclusion...

[Question] But it may be assumed that if, for example, the issue of Judaea and Samaria is put before the Knesset, the opposition's voting will be very significant. Against this background, do you expect, concerning arguments likely to break out, new political deployments, perhaps a new historic partnership that you intend to precede [as heard] or act to achieve?

[Answer] If you are hinting at the historic partnership with the Alinement, I have never negated this; I have not been ashamed of it; and I have regarded it as a golden page in 30 years of history and even before that. If there are changes in the parliamentary scene, there are many disappearances. What will happen in La'am, what will be the developments in a certain section of the Likud, what will happen, if anything happens, with the DMC, what will happen within the Alinement? In fact, the uncertainties are within the hearts of everyone of us. Within us. What we are doing and how?

[Question] In this context, is there room for a national unity cabinet today?

[Answer] For the moment, I think that this government has quite a comfortable majority in the Knesset, it does things. And if it succeeds, perhaps the majority of the coalition parties would be even larger if we were to go to early elections.

[Question] And with this we have reached the end of the program. Thank you, Dr Burg, for visiting us, at Moqed. I also thank my colleagues, the interviewers, Dan Raviv and Nissim Mish'al and to you, the viewers at home; good night and a happy holiday.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT ANALYZES PUBLIC DEBATE IN WEST BANK, GAZA

TA1815417Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 18 Oct 78 p 9 TA

[By Tawfiq Khuri]

[Text] The Israeli autonomy plan, discussed and approved at Camp David, is arousing unprecedented public argument in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, underscoring the lines that separate the four political currents there. The public argument being waged between the leaders of these political currents is becoming increasingly acerbic as the days pass, including the use of threats and violence. Conspicuous in this argument is the activity of bodies and circles that unreservedly support the PLO. There is no doubt that so far this has been the predominant current. Its main strength is in the West Bank region. It is openly headed by the municipal leaders of Ramallah, Nabulus and Tulkarm. They are aided by students in the university colleges of Bi'r Zayt, Bethlehem and Nabulus. [paragraph continues]

They also receive help from the mayors of Halhul, Jericho and Al-Birah, in addition to several dozen communist functionaries who have pounced on this "lucky find" and begun to work in the same direction.

The heads of the pro-PLO current are endeavoring to frustrate the autonomy plan. The leaders of this current do not rule out the possibility that they may be required to use violence to do so. For this purpose they have established district committees, whose function is to organize and supervise acts of protest in the territories. The members of this current that follow the PLO have had considerable success in the territories, not only because their voices are heard loud and clear throughout the world, but because they also have the power to silence other voices.

The second-largest current in the West Bank and Gaza Strip is the pro-Jordanian one. Those who are active within its framework are mainly those additional figures who served in state and national capacity under Jordanian rule. They are led, quite openly, by Anwar al-Khatib, of East Jerusalem, who was governor of the Jerusalem District and Jordanian ambassador to Cairo. Al-Khatib is supported by the mayor of Gaza, Haj ash-Shawwa, and by Hikmet al-Masri of Nabulus, who is a former speaker of the Jordanian parliament.

The leaders of this current appear to be opponents of the Camp David agreements and of the autonomy plan. However, they concurrently conduct widespread activities aimed at bringing Jordan back into the arena, as representative of the Palestinian people. Anwar al-Khatib is trying to organize a large-scale meeting, to be attended by numerous participants, at least 500, who will decide to abolish the Rabat summit resolutions, so that the PLO can be stripped of the right to represent the Palestinians. This meeting is slated to be held in East Jerusalem, but if there should be any disruptions, it will take place in Amman. Informed circles in East Jerusalem say that this meeting will be similar in format to the Jericho conference held in 1951, when several dozen Palestinian notables approved annexation by Jordan.

The third current is mainly active in the Gaza Strip. It is led by Shaykh (Hasham al-Huzundar) and (Zohir al-Rais). The Shaykh, who is the imam of Gaza, recently returned from Egypt after conducting talks with administration officials there. He recently escaped an attempt on his life, but nonetheless perseveres along his path, and it is his intention to organize a delegation of dignataries from the Gaza Strip, to go to Egypt.

(Zohir al-Rais), present serving as a member of the board of directors of the AL-FAJR daily of East Jerusalem, will shortly be putting out a pro-Egyptian paper in Gaza.

(Zohir al-Rais) has been known for many years, even before the 6-day war, to maintain good relations with Egypt. In 1958, when An-Nasir put down the communists in Egypt, he was the only member of the editorial staff of the pro-communist AKHBAR FALASTIN paper to appear in Gaza without being arrested by the authorities.

The fourth political current is supported by a small number of people, who have been "cultivated" by the military government during the last few years. The most important among them is Mustafa (Dudin) of Hebron, who is the leader of the union of villages in the Mt Hebron area. (Dudin) is trying, unsuccessfully, to establish similar organizations in Samaria, to expand his political influence mainly among the villagers.

(Dudin) and his colleagues unreservedly support the autonomy plan. These people are backed by a very narrow element of the public and enjoy virtually no support at all except for that of the military government.

These political currents will continue to be active in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, while engaged in internal struggles as long as the military government continues to rule the territories. But if peace is established between Israel and Egypt in the coming weeks, and Egypt has an embassy in Jerusalem--and if Jordan joins the negotiations--substantial changes are anticipated in the balance of power in the territories. In that case, it is even possible that the last three currents referred to above will unite, forming the predominant element in the territories--instead of the pro-PLO stream.

Gaza Strip Ferment

TA182122Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 18 Oct 78 TA

[Text] Here are several developments in the Gaza Strip. Egypt is considering reestablishing the administrative mechanism that existed in Gaza before the 6-Day War if the inhabitants of Gaza do not participate in the election of the autonomy institutions in the territories. This was learned by people from Gaza who met with senior administration officials in Cairo. The reference is to Palestinian officials who abandoned the strip after the 6-Day War for Egypt. The name of (Majdi Abu Ramadan) is mentioned for the post of education. (Abu Ramadan), a member of the PLO Coordinating Committee, has political leanings close to Egypt. The names of (Ismail Rayyes), who was the police commander in the Gaza Strip and (Ismat Halabi), the head of the security services in Gaza, were also mentioned. Our correspondent says that it is not inconceivable that the Egyptians are trying to put pressure on the inhabitants of the strip by mentioning these names, which did not leave good memories during the Egyptian period.

There were two rallies in Gaza today to discuss the Camp David agreements. This morning the Municipal Council rejected the idea of autonomy and expressed support for the political line of the PLO. Our correspondent points out that heavy pressure is being put on the mayor of Gaza not to deviate from the line taken by the mayors in the territories. The Municipal Council's decision is being interpreted as a step toward appeasing the mayors in the territories and calming feelings in the town. This evening, for the second time, 50 representatives of the strip's towns, the trade unions and the justice organizations in the Gaza Strip met and adopted a series of decisions against the Camp David agreement. Conspicuous by his absence was the mayor of Deir, Al-Balah, who is considered to have a political line identical to that of Israel. At this meeting no general agreement was achieved, reports the only correspondent permitted to attend, our correspondent Rafiq Halabi: [begin videotape]

[Halabi] The rally proved that there is no consensus in Gaza toward the implementation of autonomy and the Camp David agreements. At first, the rally was called a conference of national appeasement. This indicates that here in the strip there are substantive disputes and differences of opinion between Ash-Shawwa and his opponents, the leaders of the legal institutions in the town who support the PLO. And, indeed, there was only superficial appeasement, and there were decisions that were passed unanimously. They are opposed to the Camp David agreements; they support the PLO; they demand a return to the partition borders of 1947; they adhere to the Arab nature of Jerusalem and are opposed to the idea of self-rule. The young heads of the unions also wanted to criticize Egypt's position.

Ash-Shawwa intervened and opposed this. It is not our business, he said. Our problem is the strip and not Egypt's position. The rally accepted the reservation. Ash-Shawwa called for stopping settlements. Those present did not oppose this. These are the decisions that will be presented to the broad rally to be held in Gaza on Friday. Who will speak there; who will be the chairman? The young people tried to tailor the rally to the garments of the Ash-Shawwa family, and not without reason.

Rashad ash-Shawwa saw what was happening, and tried to get out of it and even announced that it was not certain that he would participate in the rally. Why? Perhaps, it was hinted to us, a meeting with Saunders had been set up for him. It is possible that he does not want to commit himself and be counted among the stream of PLO supporters. Perhaps he has already committed himself this week to the coordinators of activities in the territories not to rush to condemn the agreements. This is how it ended. Meanwhile at the rally, decisions, statements and in the courtyard of the municipality building, the arguments continue. Perhaps we can say that there is no consensus in Gaza, since there are those who are prepared to accept the idea of autonomy; they need encouragement and perhaps external pressure.

QIRYAT ARBA' INHABITANTS OCCUPY HEBRON SYNAGOG

TA181840Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 18 Oct 78 TA

[Text] At the site of the Avraham Avinu Synagog in Hebron the governor of Hebron tried to speak to the Qiryat Arba' people who gathered on the spot, to convince them to leave the place of their own free will, because the building is old and if the IDF uses force, it might collapse. The Qiryat Arba' people told the governor that they would not leave of their own free will, and they are only prepared to negotiate on rebuilding the synagogue. If IDF soldiers try to evacuate them by force, they will oppose them. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari reports that an IDF unit has appeared and is lighting the area with strong spotlights. They have also brought ladders to permit the soldiers to climb up the walls of the ancient building.

IDF Evacuating Residents

TA182029Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 18 Oct 78 TA

[Excerpts] At this moment an IDF force is occupied in evacuating 30 invaders of Hebron. Our military correspondent reports that the soldiers are lifting the invaders into buses, and they will apparently be taken to the Beersheva police station.

Security elements told our correspondent that, without referring to the actual issue, the security establishment will not accept dictates by any group that tries to create faits accomplis in the field.

Defense Ministry Statement

TA182031Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 18 Oct 78 TA

[Text] A few minutes ago, the Defense Ministry spokesman told our military correspondent that the ministry of defense has not gone back on the plan to rebuild the Avraham Avinu Synagog in Hebron, a plan that was formulated during Shim'on Peres' term as minister of defense. Our correspondent points out that the implementation of the plan is being held up until the Ministry of Religion completes the architectural plans. The Ministry of Defense spokesman said that in any case there had been no point in the invasion of the Qiryat Arba' inhabitants this evening.

IDF Attempt Fails

TA182033Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 18 Oct 78 TA

[Text] In Hebron, an attempt by IDF soldiers to evacuate the inhabitants of Qiryat Arba' who gathered in the building near the ancient synagog has failed.

The soldiers set up ladders, but when they began climbing them, the Qiryat Arba' people grabbed the ladders. Nobody was hurt. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari reports that the soldiers tried to lift another group of residents of the qirya, which had gathered nearby, onto trucks, but they resisted. At the moment there is a lull.

PLO REPORTEDLY PURCHASING LAND ON WEST BANK

TA181235Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 18 Oct 78 p 16 TA

[By 'Amos Levav]

[Text] A total deadlock has prevailed in land transactions between Jews and Arabs in Judaea and Samaria since the signing of the Camp David accords. Land dealers told the MA'ARIV reporter yesterday that the PLO has begun to purchase land in Judaea and Samaria from Jews and Arabs, and that ever since the agreements were concluded no Arab has been prepared to sell land to Jews.

The PLO is buying lands in Judaea and Samaria through Vaduz companies which have recently appeared on the land market. No one knows quite who is behind these companies, but the dealers said that there is eminent proof that the Saudi Arabians are also purchasing lands in Judaea and Samaria through these companies.

Once these fake deals were exposed, the authorities became particularly careful regarding all the land deals brought before them, though in actual fact they are out of work because there no longer are any land transactions between Jews and Arabs. Most deals are being made between the Arab landowners and the Vaduz companies, which pay large sums in foreign currency for the land. Jews who had purchased lands in Judaea and Samaria tried to sell their property to vaduz firms following the Camp David accord, but without much success.

The Jewish institutions engaged in the redemption of land have not bought any land in Judaea and Samaria for some time.

INTERROGATION OF TERRORISTS REVEALS SYRIAN BACKING

TA181510Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 18 Oct 78 p 1 TA

[By 'Oded Zaray]

[Text] Syria is reactivating the naval arm of the Fatah terrorist organization at the Syrian port of Al-Ladhiqiyah, and high-ranking Syrian personalities are directly involved in dispatching terrorist squads into Israel by sea. The HA'AREZ correspondent learned this from an interrogation of the seven terrorists who were on the vessel carrying explosives captured in the Gulf of Elat at the beginning of this month.

It was made clear in the course of the interrogation that official Syrian military elements were actively involved in the detailed planning of the vessel's sabotage attempt and that they did not content themselves with, as had been believed at first, installing the Katyushas and granting harbor facilities in Al-Ladhiqiyah port.

It has also transpired that Syria's president, Hafiz al-Asad, was personally informed about the Fatah operation, that was meant to be one of the greatest ever, by Khalil al-Wazir (abu jihad), who heads the "Fatah" operation branch. President al-Asad even promised the heads of "Fatah" that he would intercede at the highest levels for the release of the squad, in the event it was detained by Jordanian authorities when the assignment was completed and the squad was returning to Syria with Jordan.

During the interrogation clear evidence was heard indicating that high level Syrian authorities participated in the planning and dispatching of the squads to Israel. Recently it was reported that shipments of arms and military equipment arriving from East European countries for the "Fatah" organization had been unloaded and stored in the port of Al-Ladhiqiyah.

MODA'I SAYS OIL DRILLING IN SINAI TO CONTINUE

TA1806O4Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 18 Oct 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] Minister of Energy and Infrastructure Yizhaq Moda'i has told our economic affairs correspondent Yosi Melman that the plans for oil production from the At-Tur wells continues and will continue as planned. Mr Moda'i thus denied reports to the effect that a decision had been made not to continue to drill new wells in the region of the Gulf of Suez. [Begin recording]

[Melman] Energy Minister Yizhaq Moda'i strongly denied that his ministry had instructed that new drilling in the region of At-Tur in the Gulf of Suez not be carried out. The minister told me: The production of and the plan to search for oil is continuing normally and will continue as planned. He thus reacted to various reports to the effect that his ministry had instructed that new drilling not be carried out.

Therefore, oil is being produced from five wells: Alma' II, III, IV and V and from the oil well Di I. Recently, two new drillings have begun--Alma' VI and Di II and, in all, the intention is to drill 10 oil wells as planned.

According to reports which the minister of energy has denied, a decision was made that the Alma' VI and Di II drillings would be the final drillings, not to be followed by additional drillings. However, I have learned that the decision to continue to search for oil and make additional drillings in the region might be subject to change--possibly before the coming trip of the minister of energy to Washington to the peace talks or after the talks, if it transpires that there is not point in investing money in the Gulf of Suez because the area, including the oil wells, will be handed over to Egyptian control.

As is recalled, Minister Moda'i has expressed the hope that even after the region is returned to Egypt a way toward cooperation with Egypt in the sphere of oil production would be found. [end recording]

INDIA

DELHI REPORTS CPI-M DELEGATION TO VISIT PRC

BK181609Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Oct 78 BK

[Text] A CPI-M [Communist Party of India--Marxist] leader, Mr Promod Das Gupta, has said in Calcutta that a CPI-M delegation will leave for China this week on a fortnight visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

This is the first time that China is extending an invitation to the delegation of the Communist Party since its split in 1964.

PAKISTAN

NEW ORDINANCE RESTRICTS POLITICAL PARTIES' FUNCTIONS

BK161730Y Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 16 Oct 78 BK

[Text] The president has issued an ordinance further to amend the Political Parties Act of 1962. It comes into force at once and shall be deemed to have taken effect from the 5th of July last year. It provides that no political party shall be formed with the object of propagating any opinion or acting in any manner prejudicial to the Islamic ideology or the sovereignty, integrity or security of Pakistan or morality or the maintenance of public order. No person shall form, organize, set up or convene a foreign-aided party or in any way be associated with any such party.

Foreign-aided party means a political party which has been formed or organized at the instance of any government or political party of a foreign country. It also means a party which is affiliated to or is associated with any government or political party of a foreign country. It further means a party which receives any aid, financial or otherwise from any government or political party of a foreign country or any portion of its funds from foreign nationals.

One of the amendments provides that if any person who was an office-bearer of a political party at the time of the dissolution indulges or takes part in any political activity within 7 years of its dissolution, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 years or with fine or with both.

Another amendment provides that a person who has at any time on or after the 5th of July last year, been a member of a political party dissolved under Subsection II of Section IV of this act, and convicted for an offence committed before such dissolution and punishable for a term which is not less than 2 years, shall be disqualified from being a member of parliament or a provincial assembly or a local body and from being elected or chosen as such a member for a period of 7 years from the date of such dissolution.

PAPERS CLOSE DUE TO PRECENSORSHIP LAW

OW181842Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1815 GMT 18 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Karachi, (Southern Pakistan) 18 Oct (AFP)--The editors of nine opposition newspapers and periodicals, affected by yesterday's precensorship orders, tonight closed down their journals for three days beginning tomorrow as a mark of protest against the government action.

A joint statement issued here said: "The precensorship order is against all tenets of press freedom and is patently mala fide. The government action is clearly reflective of its intention to muzzle the independent and opposition press and totally eliminate political dissent. The government action is arbitrary, partisan and selective as its targets are only those papers which do not see eye to eye with the present rulers on important national issues."

It added: "We consider the government action unjust, politically motivated and aimed at destroying the independent and opposition press in the country and promoting only a conformist press. We are of the opinion that with the precensorship order in force, it is not only meaningless to print and publish our papers, but it will amount to hoodwinking our readership."

Urging the government to withdraw precensorship orders, the editors warned that they might suspend the publication of their papers "for good."

Among the signatories is Mr Badruddin, editor of Former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party newspaper, the daily MUSAWAT, which resumed publication only recently after a long-drawn confrontation between the journalists and printers unions and the government. Mr Badruddin was also jailed a few months back.

BRIEFS

AFGHAN-GDR ECONOMIC COOPERATION--Trade minister, Abdolqoddus Ghorbandi, at 1500 today received at his office GDR Ambassador in Kabul Hermann Schwiesau, and (Helmut Bohl), the leader of that country's economic, technical and trade delegation. During this meeting, useful talks were held on issues concerning the expansion of economic, technical and trade relations between the two countries. [Kabul in Pushtu to Europe 1730 GMT 15 Oct 78 LD]

AFGHANISTAN TO RECEIVE JAPANESE AID--The memoranda concerning a grant-in-aid of 900 million yen by the Government of Japan were signed at the Ministry of Planning at 1000 today. These memoranda were signed, on behalf of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, by Abdolghafur Malekzadeh, the deputy minister of planning for statistics, and on behalf of the Government of Japan, by Toshikazu Maeda, the ambassador of that country in Kabul. They exchanged the documents. On the basis of these memoranda, the Government of Japan will give fat and butter worth 500 million yen for the use of hospital patients and school pupils, and iron bars worth 400 million yen for the construction of schools in Afghanistan as grant-in-aid. [Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD]

INDIAN-DPRK TRADE AGREEMENT--A 1 billion rupees target for two-way trade during 1979 was agreed upon between India and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on October 17, reports PTI. The two countries will also try to achieve a balanced growth of trade between them, it was decided in New Delhi at the trade talks in which were present Choe Chong-Kun, DPRK foreign trade minister and Mohan Dharia, minister for commerce. [Delhi ISI in English 1453 GMT 17 Oct 78 BK]